The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Zuloaga Abandoned by the Troops and the Populace.

The Troops Pronounce in Favor of Gen. Robles.

MIRAMON ELECTED PRESIDENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The steamship *Tennessee* is below with dates from the City of Mexico to the 6th inst.

General ECHEAGARAY pronounced Dec. 20, at Ayubla, and declared himself President, but the movement was not seconded at the capital. The troops pronounced in favor of General ROBLES, on the 23d, and he issued a call for three delegates from each State to form a junta.

The populace and troops had abandoned General ZULOAGA, and he had retired to the house of the English Minister.

The Junta convened, and on the second ballot elected General MIRAMON, President, by a vote of 80, to 44 for General ROBLES.

General ROBLES will remain in power until the arrival of General MIRAMON, who is soon expected from Guadalajara with 1,000 cavalry.

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 9th inst. The Juarez Government was firm, and the Liberals had taken Jalapa and Cordova, and were about to attack Orizaba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate on the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Gen. Jerez Recognized as Minister from Nicaragua—The Machinery for Sloop-of-War No. 2—U. S. Agricultural Society, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

General JEREZ having, by the resignation of YRISSARI, been left sole representative of Nicaragua, he has been recognized as such by our Government.

Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER says that there is not a word of truth in the report that he intends resigning the Liverpool Consulate.

Much interest is manifested in the contest between General NORRIS on one side and REANY, NEAFIE & Co. on the other, for the contract of the machinery of sloop-of-war number two, building at Philadelphia. It appears that three several Boards have considered the subject, which is now under Executive advisement.

The storeship *Relief*, at New-York, is ordered to be fitted out to carry stores to the Home and Pacific Squadrons, and is to proceed to Aspinwall in the course of ten days.

The seventh annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society to-day was largely attended. President TILGHMAN, in his address, recommended an appeal to the farmers of America to raise a subscription of a dollar each toward the purchase of Mount Vernon. The medals awarded at Richmond were delivered, including one of gold to P. ROHM, for a locomotive farm engine. The subject of agricultural education was discussed by Messrs. CAREY, of Ohio; CALVERT, of Maryland; BURWIN, of North Carolina; JONES, of Delaware, and others. Mr. CLEMSEN lectured to-night on "Nitrogen."

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON—SENATOR DOUGLAS, CUBA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 10, 1859.

Some of the parties engaged in urging the passage through the House of the bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, begin to betray bad temper—a sure indication that they are not prospering as well as they could desire. They seem to think it rank treason to insist that the restriction imposed upon Kansas by the English bill shall be removed as a prerequisite to the admission of Oregon. If there is the least propriety in admitting Oregon, confessedly with more than 90,000 population, there certainly is great injustice in maintaining upon the statute books a provision prohibiting the people of Kansas from making an application for admission until she shall have upwards of 93,000 inhabitants. Gen. LANE, the expectant Senator from Oregon, and his colleagues, may think it very strange that gentlemen should be so obstinate as to insist upon the removal of that restriction; but there are two sides to the story—and they would do well to inquire whether the supporters of a wrong ought not be required to yield their position rather than the claimants of a right. If the ultra Pro-Slavery and Lecompton men with whom they have long made it a point to identify themselves wish Oregon to come into the Union, let them repeal the Kansas restriction, and all difficulty will be removed. Possibly the Oregon bill will pass without that concession of a right—but *with* it, the work would be easy. If they refuse to take this course, and the Oregon bill fails in consequence, they must themselves assume the responsibility, charging the result to their own obstinacy, and not to the perversity of the "Black Republicans."

Quite a crowd of spectators assembled in the Senate galleries this morning to witness the return to his seat of Senator DOUGLAS, whose entrance was greeted with some demonstrations of applause from the galleries. The demeanor of his colleagues generally was studiously cold and distant. A few of them approached to welcome him back to the Chamber—but many more avoided him altogether. The bitterness which the Administration has been manifesting towards him for months past seems to be readily adopted by its supporters in the Senate. How this conduct on their part will pay remains to be seen.

The Committee on Foreign Relations will probably permit Mr. BRANCH, of North-Carolina, to fix the sum of money to be placed at the disposal of the President for the purchase of Cuba at $10,000,000, and in that shape to report the bill to the House. It is anticipated that the House will reject the bill upon a direct vote. Why would it not be better to pass it at once. If Cuba can be purchased with $10,000,000 as a beginning, the country will not object—and if it can't be done, the money will not be expended. Mr. BUCHANAN has committed himself fully to the policy of a peaceful acquisition of the Island. Why not then place the necessary means at his disposal, so that, when he fails, the responsibility may rest upon himself, where it belongs. Refuse him any reasonable means with which to advance his views, and he will charge his failure to that fact alone. "Give him rope," &c.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, in the Committee on Foreign Relations, urges a repeal of the 10th article of the Treaty of Washington, by which we are bound to maintain a preventive squadron upon the Coast of Africa. Better do it than keep up the present abortional efforts to suppress the Slave-trade,—but far better maintain the treaty and observe the spirit of its obligation by providing means adequate to the desired end.

I have seen a letter this evening from the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, stating that the Pike's Peak gold dust is shown by careful assay, to be worth very near $20 per ounce. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The President, in reply to Mr. SEWARD'S resolution, informed the Senate that the *Wanderer* has landed a cargo of Africans; also, that every effort is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is not expedient now to make public the correspondence on the subject. On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, the communication was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Commodore STEWART, senior Flag-officer of the United States Navy, on the active list, as a recompense for his distinguished services. Laid over.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, called up the bill equalizing the salaries of the United States Ministers to France and England during a certain period. The object of this bill is to give eighteen months' difference of back pay to the Minister to France,—about $3,900.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, PUGH and CLINGMAN opposed it as an insidious precedent.

The bill was lost, 28 against 9.

Mr. FITCH of Indiana, from the Committee on Printing, reported against printing numerous documents, and, among others, against printing 50,000 copies of Messrs. CRITTENDEN'S and BRECKINRIDGE'S speeches on leaving the old Chamber.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. IVERSON'S amendment, that the bill be recommitted to the old Committee, with instructions to report a bill for Northern and Southern roads.

Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, considered that one road would answer all the wants of the Government, and believed that Congress had a constitutional right to construct it for that purpose. Although he would prefer to designate the exact terminus, he would concede that matter, and would at a future time move to amend by fixing the eastern terminus at the most eligible spot on the western boundary of Missouri, and, to make it more acceptable, he would have three branch roads, viz.: One eastward, one south to New-Orleans, and one north to Sioux City, connecting with the Northern cities—all connecting with the trunk in about longitude 102, a little north of the Canadian River. It must be remembered that the required route is not from the Atlantic, but from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific. His route would accommodate all sections.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, argued equally against the Constitutionality and necessity of the road. He contended that the Constitution only gave Congress power to construct works where the necessity was immediate, whereas we have no need of this road, and will not be for a century to come.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, after some general remarks on the bill, showed that while it made provision for the construction of the road over the rich country on both sides of the mountains it was inadequate for the mountainous and desert region between. His view was to divide the route into three divisions, eastern, western and middle, to be completed in twenty-five-mile sections, and to withhold a proportion of the aid from the eastern and western till the middle is completed.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, reminded Senators of the necessity of haste, there being only forty-two working days left.

Messrs. PUGH, ALLEN and others, took part in the debate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE explained his substitute for the whole bill.

Mr. BIGLER here moved an amendment, in effect that the road be located between the 37th and 43d parallels of latitude.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Texas, spoke in favor of the El Paso route, and asked "Why rule out the South? During the twelve or fourteen years he had had a seat here, the manifestations of personal jealousy had caused him deep and unspeakable regret. He had never heard that chord struck without pain. It seemed to him as if gentlemen whose talents should tend to perpetuate the Union have devised causes of disagreement between the North and South. When he first heard the cry of disunion, it was in the other House. He thought it treason,—he thought the individual who uttered it should be crucified. It is not more acceptable now, although more familiar. As well may you hope to have a healthy patient if you cut away the main artery of his life. Will you cut the Mississippi in two? Who will have its sources, and who its mouth? And will the great West suffer itself to be bereft of either? Gentlemen have spoken for the South as if they held its destinies in the hollow of their hand. He, himself, was born in the South. No man has broader interests there than he, for his all is there. Thus he, too, represented the South, and denied the right of any one to speak for the South if he can give his views a negation. There are those in the South who pray for harmony and union—men strong in holy fealty for their country and the Constitution. It would be easier for one State to come back than for others to go out with it. The moment it goes out it assumes an attitude of rebellion. Let the wise men of the South turn their heads toward the Union, not criminating and recriminating, but reflecting. Gentlemen of the North, abstain from bitterness on the Southern institution. While it is the policy of the North to eschew Slavery, it is the necessity of the South to maintain it. He did not join the talk of Southern rights. The South has no rights except those of the North, and the North none except those of the South. It is a cant phrase tending to inflame the popular passions. As regards the negroes, what better use can be made of them, We did not bring them here, and did not engage in the Slave-trade till recently, and, said he, "I braid that as an act of unmitigated infamy." He concluded his remarks by counseling the two sections to live in harmony, cultivating the advantages God has given us as a united nation.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, spoke against the recommittal of the bill. He refrained from discussing the main question, but protested against the parallel of thirty-seven as the southern limit. He wished no limits, north or south, and was for the best road, wherever located. He desired the road or roads made, and had no doubt of its constitutionality. He would permit the contractors to locate the route, as he was unwilling to leave the location of it to the political action of the Government.

Motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 32 against 25.

Mr. IVERSON alluded to his recent speech, and said he had no desire to dissolve a Union that would promote the interests of all sections alike; but a Union administered on a sectional basis by the demon of Abolitionism, he would crush into atoms and trample on as the veriest reptile. Mr. IVERSON proceeded in a tone of severity on Mr. HOUSTON, saying that he (IVERSON) never heard a Union speech from a Southern man without a suspicion that it related to the Presidency; also that Texas had placed Mr. HOUSTON in retirement on account of the intensity of feeling exhibited by him in favor of the Union at the sacrifice of his own section, and that he (IVERSON) was glad of it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked Mr. IVERSON if he could name any prominent man of the Republican Party who proposes to put down Slavery by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. IVERSON replied that he knew that prominent politicians at the North disclaim such an intention, but he looked upon that as a fraud and a pretence. He looked to their acts. He referred to the Rochester speech, and said that Mr. SEWARD had too much good sense to believe what he said, that the South would insist on establishing Slavery in the North. That was all humbug. He (IVERSON) believed, as he did in his own existence, that it is the settled design of the Northern States to break down Slavery in the Southern States.

Mr. HOUSTON rose to reply, but was prevented by Mr. POLK obtaining the floor, and moving to adjourn, which was carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked leave to report the Oregon bill, as some days will probably elapse before the Committee on Territories can be called. He desired that some day next week be set apart for its consideration.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, preferred to proceed with business in the regular order.

Mr. STEPHENS—I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection.

Mr. MORGAN—I cannot yield one jot.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, wished to make a report from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEPHENS said that, as he could not report the Oregon bill, except when the Committees are regularly called, he should object to all other business out of order. Two Senators and a Representative have been elected from Oregon, and a sovereign State is now denied its right of equality.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, thought it strange that a proposition to refer the Naval bill to the Naval Committee should meet with so much opposition. If the Committees of the House were not to be intrusted with the legislation appropriated to them, they ought to be abolished. Nearly all the important legislation is embodied in the appropriation bills. By the practice of the House, these must all be framed and acted upon by a single Committee, that of Ways and Means. From necessity they must adopt, almost without change, the estimates of the Executive. Can one Committee properly examine an expenditure of eighty millions, the items of which fill a volume? It is impossible, and yet its Chairman resists a reference or examination of these bills by other Committees. He should, on the contrary, seek their aid and demand their scrutiny. He contended that the reference proposed was a practical measure of reform, that would reduce the Naval bill not less than two millions of dollars, and if generally practiced, would tend to reduce the expenditures, and make each committee responsible for its branch of the public business, and secure a more thorough system of scrutiny into the estimates of the departments.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, opposed the motion. The Committee of Ways and Means properly have charge of the appropriation bills, and there must be some organ in connection with the Executive Department. The course now proposed would lead to much confusion, and there would be an increase of 25 or 50 per cent. over the amount reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LESTER, of Ohio, wished to know how two millions would be saved by referring the bill to the Naval Committee?

Mr. SHERMAN replied that the bill appropriates over two millions of dollars for the Navy-yards, and over three for repairs of vessels. He was prepared to show that too much money was expended on old hulks not worth one-half the cost of the repairs. The expenditures at the Navy-yards have largely increased since 1830. Three-fourths of the sum named might be saved to the Government.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, advocated the pending motion, as its object was to bring the legislation to the proper basis. The rules should be changed, so as to refer the estimates from the Departments for the Navy, Army, &c., to the appropriate Committees, and after the Committees shall report their bills, these should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said that the pending motion proposed a radical change in the business of the House, without a change of the rules. The Committee of Ways and Means have been obliged to stand like a rock against extravagant expenditures. He had never heard of other Committees reducing the amounts below the estimates; they always asked for more.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, said that the expenditures of the Government amount to eighty-two millions per annum, and the extravagance resulted from our system of legislation, and from the fact that the Committee of Ways and Means merely carry out the recommendations of the heads of the various departments. This Committee has not time to devote to such a large amount of business, and hence there should be, as far as practicable, an equalization of duties.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought the pending proposition would obstruct business and produce confusion. By an adherence to the rules, all measures could be intelligibly and properly considered.

Without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the President's Message.

Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, said that while the House yesterday was discussing dead issues, they lost sight of the fact that the British Minister is now negotiating a treaty with Central America, and from this proceeding we shall share like the doves from the protecting care of the hawk. He advocated the resolution heretofore reported requesting the President to take such steps as may in his judgment result in the speedy abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which was the result of European diplomacy. He contended that we derive no advantage from it, and asserted that England is unfaithful to its fulfillment, and that it is a constant and fruitful source of irritation and animosity between the contracting parties. The treaty should be abrogated for two reasons: first, because Great Britain has no rights in Central America outside of the treaty; and, secondly, because her pretensions to protectorates over portions of Central America are founded solely on that treaty.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, said the President in his Message proceeded on the principle that the Government has the right to transform human beings into property. The framers of the Constitution proclaimed the great fundamental truth on which the Republican Party is based—namely, the right of all men to enjoy life and liberty. He devoted much time to the consideration of the subject of the Slave-power and Northern serviles, and rejoiced in the progress of human rights and liberty. When gentlemen were asked to modify the Republican platform, he would say there is no neutral ground between Freedom and Slavery. The basis of the Republican Party is fundamental and cannot be changed.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, made a discursive speech, incidentally supporting Slavery, and saying that every old Federalist who was in favor of the Alien and Sedition Laws was a Black Republican.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

No. 268.—James O. Hara *vs.* Richard H. Winslow. On motion of plaintiff the judgment, docketing and dismissing the cause was annulled, and leave granted to file and docket the cause on paying costs.

No. 57—Leslie Combs *vs.* Andrew Hodges et al.—Argument concluded for the appellant.

No. 38—Lessee of W. C. French and Wife *vs.* Wm. H. Spencer et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendants.

Warlike Preparations in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The Kansas banditti, numbering about 400 men are building a fort at Chouteau's old trading post, and it is said Capt. MONTGOMERY will fight the troops sent from Linn and Bourbon counties, unless the Denver compromise is complied with.

Fires.

BURNING OF A TANNERY AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The large tannery of WM. PAGGET & Co., situated near the woolen factory in this place, caught fire yesterday noon, originating from overheating the kiln in the drying-room. The building contained a large amount of tanned leather and wool, nearly all destroyed. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at $3,000; fully covered by insurance.

BURNING OF A COTTON FACTORY AT AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The cotton factory near Augusta burnt yesterday afternoon. There is no insurance.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

GREENMAN & Co.'s pail factory, in this city, was burned to-day. Loss $30,000; insured $20,000 in New-York companies.

Re-election of the Hon. Henry Wilson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day reëlected HENRY WILSON United States Senator, giving him 199 votes against 25 for CALEB CUSHING, and 11 for others.

The Death of Judson Hutchinson.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

JUDSON HUTCHINSON committed suicide last night at his residence in Lynn, by hanging himself. It is supposed that he was insane.

The Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The R. M. steamship *America* will sail about 2 P. M., with 21 passengers for Halifax and 46 for Liverpool. She takes out $68,000 in specie.

Conviction for Murder.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

CHAS. SMITH was tried to-day for the murder of JOSEPH DOWERS, in this County, and was found guilty in the second degree.

The Schoner David Lombard Ashore.

SQUAN, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The schooner *David Lombard*, Capt. HOLBROOK, from Wycomeco River, Maryland, with oysters, bound to Boston, went ashore on Barnegat Shoals on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. Crew all saved. Vessel a total loss.

Death of Surgeon Williamson.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Surgeon WILLIAMSON, of the Navy, died last night.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 12—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Niagara*, now about due here with Liverpool dates of the 1st inst. Weather clear and calm.

Suspension of Sound Navigation.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The ice has so impeded Sound navigation that the Norwich and Worcester and the Stonington lines of steamers are withdrawn. The new Shore Railroad, in consequence, had 150 passengers to-day for New-York.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carey, parents of Gen. S. F. Carey, the well-known Temperance lecturer, celebrated their golden-wedding anniversary last week. At the festival one article of furniture attracted much attention, although it was simply a plain, unobtrusive-looking bedstead, manufactured from the wood of a wild cherry tree which Mr. Carey cut upon his own farm, and which has been in use forty years.

Abbè De la Couture, of the *Sorbonne*, has published a volume, *Le Droit Canon et le Droit Naturel*, in which he expounds the doctrine of Gallican divines on the Mortara outrage, and repudiates the violation of family rights. The mother of this child is at Florence, not expected to survive the loss of her boy.

It is announced in the Louisville papers that the capital prize of $25,000, in the Shelbyville College Lottery of Kentucky was drawn a few days ago by a well-known gentleman of Louisville. Also, that a pilot belonging to one of the river boats in like manner drew a similar amount in the same lottery.

Count Montalembert's pamphlet has lately been sold at Paris with the title printed reversed, *Edni'L Rus Tabéd Nu, par Ed Trebmelatnom*. Masses of the pamphlet were disposed of before the police got aware of the trick.

L'Almanach Imperial for 1859, published at Vienna, gives in its *Annuaire Historique*, among the noble houses of Germany, the names of a dozen or more British subjects, who hold of the ancient German or Holy Roman Empire.

CUBA.—We do not participate in the European objections to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, on terms to which its present Spanish owners may be willing to agree. As we repeatedly pointed out in connection with the right-of-search question, such a measure is the only possible way of putting a stop to the Slave-trade and all the vexatious questions arising out of it. This is the ground taken by Mr. BUCHANAN in his late Message; and the only point as to which there is any doubt is whether, if Cuba were to come into the possession of the United States, the Slave-trade would really be put an end to. This is the prospect which Mr. BUCHANAN holds out to reconcile the opponents of the Slave-trade to the proposed annexation. But the question arises, how is the deficiency of labor, annually recurring in Cuba, to be supplied, if not by fresh importations of negroes? This deficiency, it would appear, amounts to upwards of twenty thousand annually, and it is one which the present Slave States of the Union could not supply. If there were no foreign importations, such an annual drain would very soon exhaust the system. Cuba would then become to the Slave power what the Crimea was to Russia during the war, a cause of weakness which would eventually paralyze it altogether. If this view of the case could be relied on, it would certainly become the policy of the Anti-Slavery Party to support the movement for annexation, in place of opposing it as they now do.

[*Scottish American Journal.*

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Nominations by Governor Morgan—Disposition of Important Subjects—Proposal to Visit Quarantine—New-York City Assessments, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

It is snowing again as usual, but the weather is more moderate. Little has occurred in either branch of the Legislature to-day to make a note of. It is understood that the Governor sent in the following nominations to the Senate:

For Bank Superintendent—JAMES M. COOK, reappointment.

For Commissary-General—BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., of Buffalo, in place of J. H. HOBART WARD.

For Commissioner of Emigration—A. A. LOW, in place of E. D. MORGAN, resigned.

For Trustee of Idiot Asylum—ADDISON GARDINER, of Rochester, in place of F. F. BACKUS, deceased.

The Senate was in Executive session but a short time. The appointment of Mr. Low was confirmed; the others lie over for a little. Senator O. B. WHEELER, American, in open session, moved concurrent resolutions in relation to the Mortara case, and made a brief speech thereon. Not much else was done.

The greater part of the morning the Assembly spent in efforts to dispose of papers already before the House—the minority in numbers attempting to relieve the Commerce Committee of the charge of Port Warden and Quarantine affairs, the Judiciary Committee of the consideration of any proposed amendments to the Constitution, and the Select Committee of the question of unclaimed dividends. The attempt to raise a Select Committee to take charge of all proposals to amend the Constitution, carried after considerable debate. Amendments to limit the number of lawyers on it, to supply it well with doctors, and so forth, were for a while entertained, but eventually all lost, and the Committee is to be composed of one from each Judicial District. The doctrine was reiterated that for tinkering the Constitution, lawyers were the least available men; of course the Judiciary Committee being made up of lawyers.

Mr. LAW, when the question of discharging the Select Committee of which he is Chairman, from further consideration of the Unclaimed Dividends, protested that he did not oppose it on the ground of acting for the honor; he had honors enough. Did not he wag the tails of three important Committees, of which Agriculture was one. On that, he represented and had in his keeping, jointly with his assocociates, the interests of more citizens than all the committees together. It involved the matter of manures, guano, the Lobos Islands, and—since a mine of it had been discovered under that famous institution—the whole Dudley Observatory. Whether it was Mr. LAW'S speech or the unwillingness of the House to retrace its steps so early, the proposition did not get through.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved to hand over so much of the Governor's Message as related to Quarantine to the Committee on Commerce, and having added two gentlemen to their number to send the seven down to visit the Quarantine grounds. This pleasant proposal, provoking discussion, was laid over. The Governor's Message was next dissected, and its several topics sent to the appropriate Committees—that portion which referred to the Lobby very properly going to the Committee on Grievances. The bill annulling the Building Association Act of 1851 and Mr. SPENCER'S Divorce bill were advanced a step. The latter proposes to make desertion for three years, and treatment by a husband that is so inhuman as to endanger life, good and ample reasons for a divorce.

The Governor, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, has signed the Stationery bill—the only bill yet enacted at this session. The Governor sent in to-day an armfull of papers with reference to Quarantine.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in New-York, giving the amount of the confirmed assessments in the City of New-York since and including 1854, viz.: 1854, $1,094,217 62; 1855, $764,403 76; 1856, $514,845 55; 1857, $559,212 50; 1858, $229,374 38—total, $3,162,053 81. The communication was sent to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Notices were given of bills to regulate the theatres in New-York, and to re-organize the Port Wardens in that City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To Charter the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn and the German Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the Usury laws.

Mr. DIVEN moved for a Joint Committee of each House, to act with the Governor in relation to Quarantine matters. Laid over.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Requesting the President to interfere respecting the Jewish child, MORTARA. Laid over.

By Mr. PROSSER, requesting aid from Congress for the Lakes and Harbors. Laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE.

CANAL DAMAGES.—In the Senate, Mr. PATTERSON'S bill relative to appraisal of Canal Damages provides that any three or more persons having claims for damages, after ten days' notice to the Commissioners in charge, may apply to the County Judge, who shall appoint a disinterested person to act as appraiser in connection with one appointed by the Commissioner and one by the claimants. In case of neglect of the Commissioner to name an appraiser, the claimants may select two. The appraisers so appointed to possess all the powers of the regular Canal Appraisers; the awards to have the same effect and be subject to same appeal to the Canal Board. Where no alteration is made by the Canal Board, the appraisers' award is to be paid on the Auditor's warrant. The law is to remain in effect one year.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Against the removal of locomotives on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

A number, in favor of closing the Canals on the Sabbath.

For the construction of a new county, to be called "Highlands County."

The bill to assess the lands of the Saratoga and Sacketts Harbor Railroad, exempted by the law of 1857, was reported upon favorably.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of New-York, informing the House that the following amounts of assessments were confirmed in certain years in that City—in 1854, $1,094,217; in 1855, $764,403; in 1856, $514,845; in 1857, $559,212, and in 1858, $229,374.

The Governor sent in all the papers relating to Quarantine matters.

The Governor also sent in the memorial for an appropriation to the State Inebriate Asylum. He disapproves of the appropriation, but recommends a law requiring counties to support their own inebriates at an asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WARNER, to increase all the fees of constables.

By Mr. MASTERSON, to amend the New-York Firemen's act.

By Mr. WILSON, to annul the Building Association of Kings County.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the law of divorce.

By Mr. LOW, to provide for the payment of traveling expenses of Justices of the Supreme Court.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, for the appointment of a Committee, by the House and Senate, to examine the proposed Quarantine grounds. Laid over.

A motion having been lost to discharge the Special Committee from the consideration of the bill relating to unclaimed dividends and deposits, and to refer the same to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. DURYEA moved to require a report from all the Banks of New-York and Brooklyn of the amount of dividends unclaimed for the past ten years. He did so, he said, because he believed a great error existed as to the amount.

A motion limiting the report to the past six years was then made and adopted.

Mr. MACKIN moved for a report of all the Canal claims paid since 1855. Laid over.

A Select Committee of one from each Judicial District was ordered to consider all propositions for the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. JEREMIAH endeavored to refer that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the Port Wardens act and wharves and slips to a special Committee, but on motion of Mr. CONKLIN the resolution was tabled.

After debate, the Governor's Message was disposed of by the reference of the several portions of it to appropriate Committees.

The subject of the Lobby was then referred to a Special Committee of Five.

Immediately prior to the adjournment, at half-past one o'clock, Mr. JAMES J. REILLY gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad through Avenue D and other streets of New-York.

At Rochester, the suit of the Ames Iron Company *vs.* H. E. Rochester and others, has been decided, on a second trial, in favor of plaintiffs—damages $10,333. The defendants were charged with liability as partners for an alleged fraud.

EXECUTION OF McMAHON AT NEWARK.

The Crime—Arrest and Trial of the Prisoner—His Confession, His Execution and His Past History.

The execution of JAMES MCMAHON for the murder of his sister-in-law ANN MCMAHON, on the night of Sept. 19, 1858, in Newark, N. J., took place yesterday forenoon at 11½ o'clock in the hall of the County prison in that city. The murder was the most brutal ever committed in the State of New-Jersey, and nothing was left undone by the authorities of Newark to bring the perpetrator to justice. As soon as the murder became known, hundreds of eager spectators wended their way to the house to learn the particulars, but nobody at the time appeared to know anything about the tragedy. At the inquest the following facts were elicited:

MRS. ANN MCMAHON left her home on the night in question and called upon a relative residing in the same street, named KURTZENDOFFER, where she had agreed to meet her husband, who had left Newark in the morning. An hour was spent in friendly conversation, when she concluded to go home She had proceeded into the passage-way and was about passing out of the front door, which was open, when two shots were fired at her in rapid succession. She immediately staggered into the room and called for help, but before it arrived she was dead. So close was the weapon when the shots were fired, that her face was badly burned, and the lower part of her dress was consumed. The Coroner, on examining the body, found that one bullet had entered below the left ear, and had passed through the head, coming out under the right cheek. The other had grazed the left arm, penetrating the lung and heart, making an ugly wound, and causing the blood to flow freely. The room presented a sickening sight, the carpet being saturated with the brains and blood of the unfortunate woman. Information of the affair was given to the Chief of Police, who at once instituted a search through the house and the adjoining dwellings, but was unable to find the person who had committed the act. A young girl residing opposite stated that during the evening she had seen a man in the neighborhood with a pistol in his hand. He was also seen by several other gentlemen, but was not recognized. Finally, MRS. KURTZENDOFFER informed the coroner that she saw JAMES MCMAHON, at the time deceased was going out of the door, put his arm over the fence adjoining the house and fire two pistol shots, and then run down the yard, scale the fence, and vanish down the road. MCMAHON, it appears, came to this City the same night and called upon his brother-in-law in the Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-second-street. A verdict was rendered by the Coroner's jury, that deceased came to her death by two pistol shots, fired by JAMES MCMAHON. In the mean time the Chief of Police of Newark came to this City, and after procuring the services of two officers, commenced to ferret out the hiding place of MCMAHON, but after two days' diligent search, their efforts were unsuccessful. A reward of several hundred dollars was offered by Governor NEWALL of the State of New-Jersey for his arrest, and a description of the murderer was also sent to the various cities in the country, and nothing was left undone by the authorities of the State to bring MCMAHON to justice.

For a week or two nothing whatever was ascertained of the murderer's whereabouts. The Chief of Police, however, finally succeeded in feretting out the information that on the night of the murder MCMAHON came to New-York and stayed at the house of his brother-in-law, PHILIP MCMAHON, until 9 A. M. on Monday, and then remained in various places in the upper part of New-York till 3 P. M., when he and his brother "PHIL" left for the West by the Albany boat. It was supposed that PHILIP MCMAHON, who had left behind him a wife and child, would write to her, and accordingly an arrangement was made with the Post-Office authorities in this City, and also in Newark, to inform the officers of any letters directed to her, or to any of MCMAHON'S relatives, that passed through the offices. On Tuesday, Oct. 6, intelligence was received that a letter post-marked St. Louis was in the New-York office, directed to a brother-in-law of MCMAHON, named SMITH. It was then found that the direction was in JAMES MCMAHON'S handwriting, and it of course at once became conclusive that he was in Illinoistown, Illinois, awaiting an answer. On the succeeding Thursday morning, the Chief of Police of Newark left that city and proceeded West to Illinoistown, where, soon after his arrival, he arrested MCMAHON in the street. A telegraphic dispatch was sent on to the Mayor of Newark, dated at St. Louis, stating that MCMAHON was in custody, and the next day the prisoner was lodged in the county jail of Newark. The Grand Jury of the county being in session at the time, presented, on the morning of the 8th of October, an indictment against MCMAHON for willful murder.

The prisoner's trial commenced in the Essex Oyer and Terminer on the morning of the 8th of November—Judge HAINES presiding—in the presence of a large audience, which filled all the seats and every available standing-place in the Court-room and lobbies. Before impannelling the Jury, the counsel for the prisoner asked and obtained leave to withdraw the plea of "Not guilty," and then proceeded to advance several points of law why the indictment should be quashed. He argued that the indictment was erroneous, from the fact that, when it was found, four jurors were absent, and that certain duties imposed by the Legislature were not performed. The prosecutor demurred to the pleas, and the demurrer was sustained by the Judge. The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded "Not guilty." He appeared to be cheerful. The trial continued during four days, and after half an hour's deliberation the Jury found a verdict of murder in the first degree. On the 16th of November the prisoner was again brought into Court to receive his sentence, which he listened to calmly. Judge HAINES asked MCMAHON if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, whereupon he arose and said: "I have not had justice done me. The witnesses against me were all of bad character, and all bought up to swear against me. I was tried and convicted before I came here to trial." The Judge then sentenced him to be executed on the 12th of January, 1859. At the conclusion of the sentence, MCMAHON said: "PARKER, (alluding to the prosecuting attorney,) says I'm a murdering soldier. He is a murdering son of a b—h, and I hope the hair will never grow again on his head." This ribaldry was immediately checked by the Judge, and the prisoner was conveyed back to prison. Throughout the trial MCMAHON conducted himself with revolting levity, and with an unnatural indifference, indicating that he either did not appreciate the fearful position in which he was placed, or felt no sense of danger to himself, or remorse for his inhuman crime. He jöked with the officers about the probability of the result, and altogether appeared to feel less emotion than the officers who had charge of him, or even the spectators. He was also heard to say that he did not expect to get justice in New-Jersey, but if he had been tried in New-York would have been acquitted.

On the 16th of November the prisoner's counsel made an application to the Chancellor of the State for a new trial, but was denied on the ground of informality in the preliminary proceedings on the indictment by the Grand Jury. MCMAHON has of late been kept constantly and securely confined in a cell at the end of the third tier in the Jail, which is also surrounded by a wire netting for additional security and is generally known as the "bird cage."

For the past two weeks he has been attended by the Rev. Father MCQUAID, of the St. Patrick's Cathedral who has furnished him with religious books, and administered the rites of the church to him. MCMAHON appeared to be quite cheerful, and said he "was going to die like a soldier." On Monday last his mother and sister visited him for the last time, and an affecting scene took place. He said that the cause which led him to commit the rash act was "he hated deceased." Two hours were spent with him, and his relatives finally bid him farewell. During three days he appeared to be quite unwell, although nothing serious was apprehended by the officers of the prison. In the evening he retired quite early, and enjoyed a good sleep. Yesterday morning he arose early and partook of a hearty breakfast, and at 8 o'clock the Rev. Father MCQUAID called upon him. The forenoon was spent in saying mass, and in religious exercises.

In the meantime a large number of spectators, who had been supplied with passes, were in the hall, awaiting the execution to take place. At twenty-five minutes past 11 o'clock the Sheriff, E. N. MILLER, in company with several deputies, called at the cell of the condemned and informed him that the time was near at hand. The prisoner's arms were then bound behind him and the black cap placed on his head, and with a crucifix in his right hand he was led forth under the gallows, which was erected at the southerly end of the building. The rites of the Roman Catholic Church were performed, and the Rev. Father bade the convict farewell.

The Sheriff here remarked to the assemblage that JAMES MCMAHON had been found guilty of wilful murder by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and sentenced to be hung on the 12th day of January, and that he should now execute the sentence passed upon him. He asked MCMAHON if he had anything to say. The latter intimated a negative by nodding his head.

The death-warrant was then read, and the black cap drawn over the convict's face, shutting out his sight of the world forever. The Sheriff then stepped to the right of the gallows,

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

We have received from our Washington correspondent, through the courtesy of the Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, a highly interesting paper, "Notes and Observations on the Review at Spithead, by Commander W. M. WALKER, United States Navy," an extract from which we now lay before our readers, in the belief that the valuable information it contains could hardly have come more opportunely. It is only through such media that Congress and the nation can be brought to comprehend our want of preparation for the events which may lie before us; and that if we would maintain the position of a first-class power, long "Messages" will avail us little, unless backed by long guns.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD BY W. M. WALKER, COMMANDER U. S. NAVY.

[*Extract.*]

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND.

The great Naval Review, which had been in preparation since the meeting of the "Peace Conference" in Paris, took place yesterday under a bright sky, upon the waters of the Solent, and never, perhaps, has a grander spectacle stirred the heart of a great nation.

It was the exhibition of the most magnificent fleet that has ever been assembled, displaying its wondrous perfection in the celerity and precision with which, in defiance of winds or currents, its immense power might be directed upon any position.

This fleet, anchored in a double line, and extended over a space of twelve miles, from east to west, presented, as will be seen by the following summary of its force, a picture not all suggestive of Britain's waning strength upon the ocean:

AVERAGE.

No.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Men.	Guns
2 Sail Ships.....	2,600	—	800	90
22 Screw Steamships.	2,550	440	720	84
20 Screw Steamships.	1,400	260	251	21
18 Paddle-wheel do..	1,100	200	250	8
4 Screw Steam Brigs	1,500	170	200	14
6 Screw Steam Schs.	860	350	100	6
13 Screw Steam Schs.	650	200	80	4
116 Screw Steam Schs.	230	60	40	4
22 Screw Steam Schs.	200	25	30	2
50 Sailing Cutters....	70	—	15	*1

275 Vessels.

Besides the vessels here enumerated as composing the fleet reviewed, there were present a number of men-of-war which had been detailed by the Admiralty for the reception of visitors from the various departments of the Government, and the statements made in some of the journals, that the fleet is fully manned and equipped (40,000 men.) I find little difficulty in believing, although from the appearance of the "hammock-nettings" and a hasty estimate of "the men in the rigging," I am of the opinion that some of the ships may have been short of their complement. But if so, I doubt not that the deficiency is dictated by economy rather than by necessity, for I have *particularly* remarked that the ports are swarming with seamen, and so wise and provident are the laws for the encouragement of this invaluable class of men, that unless a very extraordinary demand should arise, there will be no deficiency in this indispensable component of any efficient naval enterprise.

This fleet, vast and magnificent as it was, did not by any means disclose the whole Naval power of Great Britain. It was but little more than the armament prepared by the Admiralty, in anticipation of another campaign in the Baltic, for a hundred effective steamers then lay in other home ports, and the great complement had been made up, without reducing the squadrons in distant seas, or in the Mediterranean!

Among the ships-of-the-line, the *Conqueror* is as fine a specimen as exists—she has great length which gives her fine "quarters." Her battery consists of 68's, of 65 cwt. on her lower deck; of 32's of the same weight on her main deck and 32s. of 56 cwt. on the spar-deck, with a pivot gun of 95 cwt. on the forecastle, but her efficiency is impaired by her large draft of water. This class of ships can have little interest for us; for with the changes introduced into naval warfare by the application of steam, the adoption of explosive projectiles, an increased calibre, and with it a longer range and more precision of direction, such vessels are only to be regarded as the efforts of a past and less enlightened age. No longer will a thousand men be congregated in a single ship, whose vast size presenting a larger target, does but the more certainly insure her destruction. It is from data acquired by the late experiments in ordnance by Commander DAHLGREN, that the size of ships as well as the armament should be determined.

Among the screw-frigates are the *Imperieuse* and *Euryalus*, they have in their day attracted so much admiration, have so often filled the pages of our note-books, and are so well known at the Navy Department, that I deem any further remarks upon them superfluous; I, therefore, pass from them to notice their younger sisters, the *Shannon*, the *Emerald*, the *Liffey*, &c., a new class of heavy frigates which mouut 30 8-inch guns of 65 cwt. on main deck; 20 32's, of 56 cwt.; and 1 68 of 95 cwt., on spar deck, and now nearly ready for sea.

Their principal dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 269 feet; between perpendiculars, 235 feet; extreme breadth, 50⅔ feet; diameter of cylinder, 54 inches; diameter of trunk, 24 inches; diameter of screw, —; length of screw, —; pitch of screw, —; length of stroke, 3 feet 3 inches; pressure of steam, —; revolutions, 52; speed, 12 knots.

Many of the corvettes are new ships, resembling in general appearance the *Constellation*, and mounting very much the same weight of metal; their pivot guns are heavier; they have great length (215 feet;) carry their batteries high; are *rather lightly sparred*; are perfectly efficient under canvas, and can make under steam, 10 to 11½ knots. Of this class are the *Cadmus*, *Tartar*, *Cossack*, *Pearl*, *Pylades*, *Scylla*, *Scout*, and *Irresistible*.

Upon the stocks, hurrying to completion, is a new class of very large corvettes. They are to mount 30 guns in battery, and 2 pivots—all 10-inch, I hear, for I have not been permitted to approach a gun, and am compelled to trust to measuring their calibre from a distance—and are to be fitted with engines of 800 horse power, and to have a speed under steam of 14 knots! Of this class are the *Diadem* and *Dovis*.

THE FLOATING BATTERIES are of very uncouth and unwieldy appearance, partaking in model about equally of a canal boat and a galliot. In general, their construction is that of iron ships, the decks are of 9-inch plank resting upon 10½-inch beams placed 1 foot 9 inches from centre to centre; the "top sides" are covered with 6-inch plank, over which, extending to 3 feet below the water line is a sheathing of wrought iron plates, 14 feet long, 20 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick, each secured to the hull by 1¼-inch screw-bolts. They are brig-rigged, are fitted with non-condensing engines and screw propellers, and can make under steam alone 4½ to 5 knots. They are pierced for 30 guns, and mount from 14 to 16 68's.

	DIMENSIONS. Horse Power.	Length.	Extreme Breadth.	Depth.	Draft.
"Meteor".....	150	173	43.6	14.7	7.9
"Thunderbolt"....	200	186	48.6	18.6	7.6

The only vessel of this class which has been tested in action was under French colors in the attack upon Kinburn. She was struck in the hull 58 times, without receiving any other injury than the indentation of the plates to depths varying from one-fourth to one and one-fourth inches. Of important particulars respecting the alleged invulnerability of these vessels, I could get no account, and must admit a want of faith in it.

THE MORTAR BOATS are cutter-rigged vessels of about 70 tons, very much resembling in general form and appearance the "Anchor Hoy," which was formerly, and perhaps still may be attached to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Their draft is five feet. Each mounts a 13-inch mortar.

GUN BOATS.—The largest of these vessels are three-masted schooners, of fine models of 800 tons, and 210 feet long, with engines of 350 horse-power, and a speed under steam of 10 to 11½ knots. They have a crew of 100 men, and their armament consists of two 68 pounders of 95 cwt. on pivots, one between the fore and the main-masts, and one on the forecastle, and four 32s on truck-carriages. The most note-worthy peculiarity of these craft is the arrangement of their boilers, which is as follows: Their light draft renders it impossible to place the boilers out of danger, below the water-line, without occupying too much of the floor of the vessel; therefore they are furnished with two descriptions of boilers—the "service" and the "fighting" boiler. The first is of the usual form of British Marine Boiler; the latter, cylinder-tubular. For ordinary service, both boilers are used, but in close action, the lower or "fighting boilers," only—these being sufficient to furnish rather more than half speed.

THE SECOND-CLASS GUN-BOATS are schooners of 650 tons and 180 feet long, with engines of 200 horse power, and a speed, under steam, of nine knots. They are manned with 80 men and mount, on pivots, one 68-pounder, 95 cwt., and one 32, of 65 cwt., and four 12-pounder howitzers.

THE THIRD-CLASS, the most numerous, are schooners of about 110 feet in length, with engines of 60 horse power and a speed, under steam, of eight knots, with a draft of about 6½ feet; they have a crew of 40 men, and the same armament as the second class.

THE FOURTH CLASS are schooners of 80 feet in length, a draft of five feet, engines of 20 horse power and a speed, under steam, of six knots; a crew of 30 men, and are armed, a part of them, with one 68-pounder and one 32-pounder; others with two 32-pounders.

The two latter classes are provided with movable shields of iron plate, bullet proof, which are shipped at pleasure; raising the height of the bulwarks to about seven feet in case of having to force a passage defended by riflemen. The engines of all these vessels are "non-condensing," "direct-acting," of great simplicity and compactness, and work to three times their nominal power. They usually carry a pressure of 60 pounds; the "boilers" are tested to 180, and such is the fidelity with which the work has been executed, that no break-down or accident has yet occurred on board of any one of them.

The people of England find in this demonstration of what they might have done, had the contest continued, some consolation for their failure to accomplish more satisfactory results while the opportunities of war were presented, and, although the whole pageant may be regarded as a *coup diplomatique*, addressed to Europe, I had abundant evidence, that the hope it would not be without effect upon the Government of the United States, had also entered into the calculation.

This exhibition of power certainly affords no indication of the decay which many think may be discerned in the energies of Great Britain; but, on the contrary, makes it manifest that after a two years' war, in which Russia was made bankrupt and France straitened, the strength of England was but roused into full activity.

The most pregnant thought suggested by this display is the immense manufacturing energy it reveals—a constructive capacity so great as to have created, in the space of a few months, the most formidable portion of the fleet now under consideration—and there is no reason to believe that had the Government required it, a force of small steamers, five times as great, could not have been equipped. One single establishment, that of PENN, at Greenwich, accepted an order for eighty sixty-horse engines, to be completed within three months. They not only filled the order in the time agreed upon, but put the engines in operation on board the vessels for which they were designed.

What simplified the work, and gave increased efficiency to the fleet, was the fact that one type of engine for each class of steamer having been decided upon, the same patterns served for all; and by a judicious distribution of spare parts on board of each, no vessel was burdened with a load of machinery; *yet no accident or break down could occur in a squadron which might not on the spot be repaired.*

While this great fleet reveals the vigilance with which Britain watches over her ascendancy at sea, and the energy and forecast by which she maintains it, it also suggests this depressing comparison: In England, the Government and the people are devoted to the navy, ever cherishing it through a long career, the record of which is hallowed by a thousand glorious recollections, while the pride and wealth of the nation are still ministering to its support, increase and improvement. But with us, no such constant care attends our infant navy; no strong national sentiment demands for it the liberal and steadfast support essential not only to its preeminence, but to its prominence upon the ocean.

MAY 5, 1856.

Inspection of Weights and Measures—Caution to Storekeepers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are certain officers, called "Sealers of Weights and Measures," who are each year appointed by the City Inspector, and who go round the City once in each year, entering all stores where weights and measures are employed for public use. The pretended business of these officers is to see that quart measures do really hold a quart, and that yard-sticks have not been shortened by unholy avarice; but their only real object, so far as can be ascertained, is to levy a tax on each tradesman, amounting to an average of about one dollar rer house for every store and place of business in which the library or measuring processes are carried on.

This year, however, from some cause, having no reference, of course, to the doubtful validity of the present City Inspector's acts, the Sealers, as aforesaid, have taken the field at the earliest moment, and are prosecuting the good work of collection with eager and almost indecent haste. They enter every store with a rush, dive down into neglected cellars in pursuit of 56 pound weights; stick a pound of putty in one scale and a hogshead of oil in the other, declaring in the same breath that the balance of the scales is perfect, and that the disbursement of so many dollars and cents by the storekeeper will exactly balance their little bill!

In this way, on the average before assumed, it is not out of the way to assert that a neat little sum of about $12,000 may be very easily pocketed, and at no other cost than that of the collection aforesaid. This is by much too large a sum to be divided amongst the particular collectors for work not involving more than 10 or 12 days of their valuable time; and we therefore are more inclined to credit the rumor which suggests that a great saving in this department will be effected this year by our excellent and pure-minded City Inspector, who is said to have made arrangements with the "Sealers" by which three-fourths of the fees collected will be paid into the City Treasury, and the balance of one-fourth be retained by the persevering and energetic gentlemen now engaged and up to their elbows in the task of collection. We much prefer this rumor to another one now also current, which suggests *a very different disposition* for the 75 per cent. not retained by the Sealers.

In the meantime, however, as the office of City Inspector is by many sound lawyers deemed vacant and its demands a nullity, we think store-keepers of a prudent turn of mind would do well to allow their weights and measures to be inspected, while at the same time steadfastly refusing to pay one cent to the Sealer until the title of the present claimant for the office of City Inspector has been passed upon by some court of competent jurisdiction. We tell them frankly and caution them in advance that if they *do* pay now to the Collectors who are eagerly hunting them up, they will in all human probability have to pay over again to a new set of sealers, when the present claimant for the office of City Inspector has been ejected from the seat which he now illegally attempts to retain.

TRIAL OF THE MACHINERY OF THE WINANS STEAMSHIP.—A day or two since, the Messrs. WINANS, for the first time, put in motion the machinery of their new and novel iron steamer, lying at their yard, Ferry Bar, South Baltimore. The immediate object was to smooth the machinery and bring the rubbing portion into proper working condition before trying the action of the vessel through the water. A hawser was taken aft to a secure fastening astern, and the steam applied. An opportunity was thus afforded of making some interesting calculations in relation to other matters connected with the vessel. Although the propelling-wheel ran at times from eighty to ninety revolutions per minute, no careening or oscillating of the vessel was produced by its action, or the vibratory motion of the machinery. The water was thrown from the wheel at the highest revolution with much violence and in large masses, and in a manner and direction (to all appearance) particularly well calculated to produce forward motion only with economy of power. The action of the wheel was remarkably smooth and free from jar or unpleasant sound. The ventilation of the vessel, and the regulation of the temperature in the cabin, fire rooms, &c., by the provisions made for directing and conducting the currents, was highly satisfactory, the temperature not exceeding 54 degrees Fahrenheit at any time.—*Baltimore Sun*, 11th.

CALIFORNIA.

The Weather—The Shopping Mania—Real Estate—California Vegetables—Need of Government Interference in Mexico.

Things in General.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 20, 1858.

After two weeks of damp, rainy, foggy, muggy, raw, disagreeable weather, the sun has again peeped forth, and this morning we have such a sunshine as ought to make all kinds of nature glad. Little dogs curl up their tails with satisfaction, and stretch themselves on door-steps; sedate cats, after the fatigues of their nocturnal excursions, doze and blink on window-sills; overcoats are thrown aside, and once again we exclaim "Aint this a great climate." If a vote had to be taken last week, it would have been the "meanest kind of climate ever any live man heard of," by a large majority; to-day, any man hazarding such an opinion in public would get his hat driven over his eyes instanter—so do men's opinions, feelings and views change with the thermometer. As for women, at 8 A. M. they are in despair at the mugginess of the morning; at 10 comes a clear sky; at 11 Montgomery-street is full of smiles, rosiness and hoops, rendering it almost impossible to crowd through the press on the fifty-cent. side; and I notice, per consequence, that when AUSTIN & Co. leave their dry-goods store later in the day, to go to dinner, there is a well-satisfied and contented expression on their faces, as though they had done a paying business that day:

Oh, shopping! where is the charm
Which ladies find in gimcracks and laces?
Better dwell on some comfortable farm
Than remain in this horribly expensive and extravagant country, where you can see your dry-goods bill written in care-worn wrinkles on your husband's face.

Rather a long line that last, and possibly a little out of metre, but I couldn't well give the sentiment and do justice to the subject in "anything shorter." The fact is, there's some truth, if there's *not* much poetry in my argument. The feminines in this country are the *dearest* creatures a man can include in the list of his luxuries. They must dress, "yer know;" can't go shabby, "yer know," and the way they *do* melt down the little piles of coin makes the proprietors thereof groan and exclaim, "Blarst this wooden country—they think it is all made of gold. It is not that California ladies are any worse than feminine nature all the world over, but it's the prices that kill—and now the mania for furs is coming on. It's a new idea for a country where, according to Colonel WARREN, Editor of the California *Farmer*, there's nothing but perpetual Summer, Italian skies and big potatoes.

Speaking of the Colonel, he is the most enthusiastic Editor we have left. There was a time when every Editor in California was "chuck full" and running over with enthusiasm and admiration of this beautiful country, but they have gradually run down, oozed away, run out. As the business became dull, they did likewise, and in these times the Colonel is about the only one left to cry out for us. He records all the wonderful turn-ups of gold leads or gardens, the beets that beat everything, gives two pair-agraphs to a big pear, is fruitful in his reflections on the great fruit crop, ready to im-peach the testimony of any man or paper that can out-Herod him, is never sour but always sweet on the grape question, and holds forth in excellent spirits on the wine-growing district below. The Colonel, as I said before, is our only salvation when we come across any very remarkable production. We call him Vegetable Warren; everybody jokes the Colonel and everybody likes him—and while on the subject of potatoes, great and large, I am going to come out and tell the plain truth about that vegetable, and say what I firmly believe, and that is, that we have not had a good sound well-flamed *pomme de terre* (do let me air my French) in California for two years or more. In early days, when they were new, they grew larger and were better than anywhere,—but latterly they have degenerated sadly, and now a good potato is not to be had. Such is the case with many other vegetables, they are no longer good—why or wherefore our scientific *savans* have not yet been able to determine. I know it's considered "high treason" for "a native to the manner (or manor) born" to tell the truth about California when it is "Con.," but it's time *somebody* told the truth in California—it's a little luxury one should be allowed to indulge in occasionally. Of course the "TIMES correspondent," from the very nature and responsibility of his high position, couldn't do anything else—and, moreover, is perfectly responsible for his small or large potato opinion. I mention it "en passant," as it might answer the purpose of deterring any chivalric gentleman from appointing himself the champion of California, and inviting me to a discussion over an Arkansas tooth-pick—but as I have not mentioned *sweet* potatoes or small ones particularly, I hope to escape the wrath of any gentleman from the "*sonny* Sooth."

"Things is workin'," and still we go ahead, prospering, feeling better and better every day, because things are looking better and better. The improvement in real estate, that I mentioned in my two last, seems to be healthy, and the best evidence is, that people are ready to buy and pay cash—but, like the Frenchman who wanted his money if the Bank was "shaky," but not a red cent if it was sound, everybody wanted to sell when they couldn't get a bid. Now nobody wants to. You hear of a poor devil owning a lot, who was trying a few months ago to sell, beg or borrow on it—any way to get money to live on. You go to him to buy it and he assures you with some hauteur and indignation that he has no lot to sell, has no idea of selling—"All a mistake Sir." The fact is he is afraid to name a price, however fabulous, for fear you will take him up. There is a great deal of inquiry for desirable property, and good building lots are in demand. As for houses, I am certain I am within bounds when I say that in this city, of 80,000 inhabitants, there are not at the present moment six dwelling-houses to let. I rode all day all over the city, searching diligently, and four was all I could count, and those undesirable. Rents have advanced fifty per cent., and there will doubtless be money invested in small dwelling-houses. A block could be rented in an hour. Several important sales of real estate have been made lately, and something is doing in that way every day. The 50 Vara lot, corner of Taylor and Clay streets, sold yesterday at $7,000—was sold five months since at $3,500. Several handsome structures are going up on this street, (Taylor.) Four months hence there will be some half-dozen dwelling-houses within the space of a block, averaging in cost $40,000 each. There is already one establishment on that street that cost $75,000, and Fifth-avenue can't beat it.

It is stated that a large hotel will soon be erected on Montgomery-street, on the block bounded by Sutter, Montgomery, and Market streets. A good hotel is what San Francisco wants more than anything else. We have several second-rate institutions; but now, since water and gas have been introduced, a hotel with these conveniences and improvements will meet with extensive patronage, as a great many families would rather board than keep house in a place where the old and never-failing grievance of bad servants is the theme of conversation during morning "calls." There's no question but what the young ladies from Ireland who board at private houses and condescend to assist a little in the domestic duties at $30 and $40 a month, create a world of trouble and vexation. They take umbrage at the slightest infringement of what they term their "rights," (a term they never heard of until they landed in the quiet and orderly City of New-York.) Not to be allowed to make their exit Sundays from the front door, when dressed in their $20 silks and $100 velvet cloaks, is sufficient to rouse the indignation of all the other lady boarders in the street, and a sign hangs out next morning—"Cook wanted."

Is it a fact that, owing to the great excitement on the subject of Fistiania and the great popularity of the "science," or, as it is termed, "the manly art of self-defence," that Messrs. MORRISSEY and HEENAN are to have a platform erected in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, to exhibit their muscle to the admiring members and give lessons? It would be a capital plan, as any member feeling himself insulted, and seeing that "a brush" was inevitable before his opponent finished his speech, could rush out to the gladiatorial platform and take a round or a moment's practice, to be well up with his "one"—"two" at the critical moment. There are chances for some members to distinguish themselves in this way, and there's a grand opening for any one that will look a little to the interests of the people on the Pacific coast this session.

It is nearly eight years, I think, since a man-of-war bearing our flag has anchored for more than a day in the harbor of Mazatlan or Guaymas. At this present moment an American cannot remain there with any safety; he is liable to be imprisoned with impunity, insulted, robbed and murdered without a shadow of protection. The "Canaille" hoot after us in the streets, and they tell us openly to our face that the American ships *dare not* visit their harbor. The name of *Americans* is a scoff and a by-word, a term of derision and contempt. *Wouldn't* it be just about as much service to the interests of American citizens, if, instead of yachting down about the Sandwich Islands, and spending their time in enjoying their "*dolce far nients*" in those sunny climes, some commander of a frigate should condescend to look over on to this lower coast and straighten up matters?

A party of Americans who had invested a large amount in machinery, and had pumped out a rich silver mine near Mazatlan, were driven off by the Mexicans and obliged to abandon the mine and all their outlay. If the attention of the Administration could be called to these outrages, the necessary orders would probably be issued to have a man-of-war look in occasionally.

It is to be hoped that some action will be taken this session, in regard to the new Territory of Arizona. Laws are wanted there, to enable settlers to acquire a title from the United States Government for mineral lands, (on the public domain,) in sufficient quantities to make it an object for them to work the mines in that desert country, and to protect those who have already settled there. Such a law would encourage emigration and protect the interests of those already in the country, and prevent the disputes and wrangling that we are continually having in California for want of such a law. The New Territory is, and ever must be, a mining rather than an agricultural country, and the mining is of such a nature as to require a heavy outlay of capital to develope its resources; and without a good title, capitalists can never be persuaded to invest their money in the enterprise. We have great hopes that the Delegate from that Territory, Lieutenant MOWRY, will take the necessary steps to bring the matter before Congress this session. His familiarity with the country, its resources, and undeveloped mineral wealth, renders him peculiarly fitted to represent the interests of his constituents.

Business has been about "so-so" the last two weeks. The state of the roads in the interior, owing to the rains, is such that a large amount of goods cannot be hauled; consequently sales have not been heavy. The opposition boat, the *Princess*, has been hauled off the Sacramento River, and the "California Steam Navigation" again have it all their own way, and in consequence stock has advanced from 34 to 40 and 44 per cent., and they will probably continue to pay their usual dividends of 3 and 3½ per cent. per month on present cash value of stock. They are building a splendid light draught boat now, nearly ready for launching. It is rumored that the company have purchased the steamers *Commodore* (formerly the *Brother Jonathan*) and *Pacific*, of Capt. J. T. WRIGHT, and will, after a thorough overhauling, place them on the coast route between here and the Columbia River Puget Sound, &c. Capt. WRIGHT goes East next steamer, probably to build a new steamer for that trade, and as the Frazer River excitement has lined his pockets very satisfactorily, he will be able to carry out all he undertakes.

A couple of gentlemen, well known in this community, who have had what is termed "hard luck," and can safely count themselves "flat broke," have recently formed a copartnership to carry on the very appropriate business of brokering, and have adopted some original rules in their articles of agreement which some young gentlemen in Wall-street might safely copy. First, neither party is allowed to put in any capital, and as they have none it becomes very convenient to conform to that provision. Second, neither being bookkeepers they keep no books. Third, profits, if any, are to be divided every night. Fourth, either partner is allowed to sign his own name and raise all the money he can on his own note, for the benefit of the concern, and the surplus, after paying office rent, is to be expended for brandy and cigars for the concern and its patrons. They can't lose very heavily, and as all they get will be clear gain there is no doubt of their success. PODGERS.

The Italian Question—Letter from Mr. Theo. Dwight.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The "Officer in the Piedmontese Army," who, in your paper of yesterday, expresses a belief that citizens of the United States will not be misled by "illusions" respecting Italian political questions, undertakes at the same time to enlighten us on that subject, and especially on the character of the late King of Sardinia, CHARLES ALBERT. Perhaps that "Officer" might have added a few facts, if he had been in Turin with me on the 24th of March, 1821. Did he ever hear of that day, and does he know what event marked it in the life of the man whom he speaks of as a martyr of liberty? The patriotic revolution had commenced a few days before my arrival; I had seen the enthusiasm of the people, and the perfect tranquillity and good order which prevailed. I had met the students of Alexandria on their march, led by AUEZZANA, (long since, and still, an honored citizen of New-York,) and I had seen the Prince Regent at the head of the revolution.

But, on the morning of March 24th, placards were posted up in Turin, informing the people that the Prince had fled in the night, and joined the enemy! That Prince was afterwards brought back by that enemy and made King under the name of CHARLES ALBERT. In 1848, while at the head of the Piedmontese army, he betrayed the cause of liberty again, by preventing them from fighting an Austrian army; and, having thus become utterly obnoxious, his son, the present King, was put in his place.

The simple question between the two branches of Italian patriots is this: Does any King deserve confidence any longer, since a King must act with other Kings; or ought the people to depend upon themselves? The latter is the opinion of the Italian Republicans; and all American Republicans, who will take the trouble to understand the case, will, I am sure, wish them God-speed.

And let one great truth be borne in mind by all: while the King of Piedmont, like other European rulers, recognizes the Pope, and treats with him as a fellow monarch, the Italian Republicans disavow, deny, repudiate and oppose the Papacy, first and foremost, as their chief enemy, the centre and prop of all their enemies. Its utter and final overthrow, as a temporal pow their primary and fundamental doctrine and in 1849 they carried it into prac After Pius IXth had fled in a panic from Rome, the people the city and country proceeded with calmness and unanimity to form a Re- public, by *universal suffrage*, and established and maintained it, without violence or disorder, while resisting four armies, one of which was the French besieging army at their gates. Americans, including some of our most estimable New-York ladies, who were in Rome at that time, testify to the prevalence of order and the high civilization of the Italian Republicans.

I wish, Mr. Editor, that my countrymen had all seen and known what has passed under my observation respecting Italy and Italians.

Respectfully yours, THEODORE DWIGHT.

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION.—The Lawrence *Herald of Freedom* gives a narrative of CHARLES NICHOLS, who has just returned from the gold mines. Mr. N. says there is a country there extending over 300 miles of territory north and south, in which there is *some* gold, and he has explored the same for a hundred miles from east and west. How rich it is, he cannot say. In places, it will not pay all; in other places it will pay very well. To say how much a man can make is preposterous, as it is a matter of chance on the one hand and industry on the other. There are miners there from all parts of the world—some from California, others from Georgia and Australia—each of whom say that the Kansas mines are different from any other deposits they have ever seen. The soil, strata, &c., is entirely different, and no slate bottom, which was common to Australia. Mr. N. prospected from the great bend of the Arkansas, through the entire region of country thence on his route to the South Platte, but gold was found in greatest abundance on the Platte, about 12 miles above the mouth of Cherry Creek. He thinks there is plenty of gold on Cherry Creek, but there was not water sufficient to work with.

THE ISTHMUS.

Particulars and Details of Isthmus News—Retirement of Flag-officer McIntosh—Interchange of Complimentary Letters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

I can send you but little of interest by this mail. Our negro population have been celebrating the Christmas and New-Year's Holidays in their rough manner, by fandangoes, cock-fighting, foot-races, Church-feasts, and by soaking themselves in aguadiente, while the whites have been principally engaged in keeping out of the sun and imbibing iced cobblers. The scene on their part has only been varied by one horse-race, at which everything went off quietly, and by a ball and supper given by Mons. DOANAN, on the occasion of his having been promoted from the Panama to the Vera Cruz Consulate, at which there was a considerable of a row, on account of a difference of opinion, so far as I can hear, as to the propriety of the act of the Emperor's officer in having kicked an uninvited guest down stairs.

The dry season, which usually lasts about five months, has fairly set in, and the northerly winds are refreshingly cool. The nights are delightful, just warm enough to enable you to sleep under a single linen sheet comfortably. The town is healthy, very few persons suffering from sickness, except those who are too much addicted to irregular habits and bad whisky, and of these the number is not large. When one of this class dies, the disease is set down as bilious fever, or apoplexy, or something of the sort, for the sake of appearances.

Speaking of railroads, I cannot forbear to mention an incident that lately occurred in Peru on the Arica and Tacna Road, as illustrating the difference between American and English management of South American roads. Lately a company of merchants from Lima, among whom was a German gentleman of high respectability, happened to be at Arica, bound to Tacna, in the interior. Having a little time on their hands before the starting of the train, they ordered a good dinner at the fonda, which suited their tastes so well that the first bell for the starting of the cars found them still over their champagne and Bordeaux. They immediately arose and hurried to the dépôt, all being provided with tickets except Mr. KRUGER, who had forgotten to purchase one. The Railroad Company have a rule that any man in the train who has no ticket shall be ejected from the cars—but, of course, this rule could only have been intended to prevent fraud, and not to be invariable. The gentlemen, having no time to get Mr. KRUGER his ticket, jumped into the carriage, and the train started. In a little while the tickets were called for, when Mr. K. commenced counting out his money to pay his fare. The conductor refused the money, and demanded his ticket. Mr. K. politely informed him of the circumstances of his neglect to get one, and, taking out a purse of doubloons, offered the man two or three pieces, or any price he might choose to demand, rather than to leave the train. The conductor was obdurate, and Mr. AINSWORTH, the agent at Arica, who happened to be on the train, was appealed to by Mr. KRUGER's friends, and begged "for God's sake, not to put their friend out on the road." But all would not do—"the orders were from the Company." The train was stopped in the middle of the long sand desert between Arica and Tacna, Mr. K. thrust out, and he was obliged to walk through the sand, several inches deep, fourteen miles to Tacna, without a house on the road at which he could stop, with no water, and a burning sun scathing his brain. In relating his story, he said that nothing but the hope that on his return to Lima he should get a little revenge out of the Company, by making them pay dear for their brutality, sustained him in the terrible circumstances under which they had placed him.

We have dates to the 12th December from Bogota, the capital of New-Granada, but the date is the most important thing I find in the papers. The National Congress does not assemble until Feb. 1. The political men of Bogota all speak confidently of the confirmation of the Cass-Herran Convention, shorn as it is of everything valuable to the United States except the *promise* to pay a certain sum for the massacre of a couple of dozen of our citizens, which promise is fettered by a mental reservation never to pay a dime. The Confederation is tranquil in all its parts. Our representatives from the Isthmus went to Bogota by the Carthagena steamer of the 24th ult. Accompanying them was Señor JUSTA AROSEMENA, the first Governor of this State, and late Senator, with his New-York bride, lately Miss LIVINGSTON.

The United States steam frigate *Saranac* sails on the 6th or 7th, to hunt up the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, and relieve her officers and crew. The relief has been here now thirty-six days, waiting for their ship, which was ordered to the Gulf of California two weeks before they were sent out! The Secretary of the Navy now orders the *Saranac* to take up the *St. Marys'* new officers and men to Guaymas, or to any other port where she may be found, place them on board of her, and then the latter (a sailing vessel) is to come to Panama, bringing *both* crews, and there the relief is to take place! Two crews jammed up together on the little *St. Marys* will have a nice time, on a tropical voyage, of say forty days, to Panama. On her way to the Gulf of California, the *Saranac* is to touch at Realejo, where the *Merrimac*, flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and the *Decatur*, were at last dates, to place on board the former vessel her new purser, Mr. GIBSON. At Aspinwall is the *Roanoke*, flag-ship; at San Juan del Norte, the frigates *Savannah*, and *Jamestown*, and I presume the British flag-ships *Cæsar*, *Diadem* and *Valorous*.

Flag-officer MCINTOSH, of the Home Squadron, goes to New-York to-day, on the steamer *Granada*, *viâ* Havana. He requested to be relieved some time since, on account of his acute suffering from bronchitis in the throat.

The *Moses Taylor* to-day has only 170 passengers. With a fleet ship, plenty of room, and such an agreeable commander as Captain GRAY, her folks will have a fine time to New-York.

COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE UPON THE DEPARTURE OF COM. MCINTOSH.

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

By the politeness of a friend, I send you the Flag-officer's *General Order* upon hauling down his flag and leaving the squadron. Also, the correspondence between the Americans resident at Aspinwall and Flag-officer MCINTOSH at the moment of his departure. He was beloved by every one who knew him and leaves the squadron deeply regretted.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 6.

Flag-officer Mc. MCINTOSH cannot in justice to his feelings relinquish the command of the Home Squadron, which he has commanded with so much pride and pleasure, and from which he is about to be separated by impaired health, without expressing to the officers commanding the different ships composing it, and to their subordinates, his warm approbation of their conduct since under his command. Every order has been obeyed with alacrity and judgment; every wish almost anticipated; and not an instance of a Court-martial has occurred upon an officer in his squadron.

To Captain GARDNER and the officers of the flag-ship *Roanoke*, he feels indebted for the prompt manner in which the duties of the ship have always been executed; for their gentlemanly, subordinate and officer-like deportment on all occasions. Their example has stimulated those in inferior positions to a strict performance of their duties, which has resulted in making the flag-ship a credit to the service. Disciplined, harmonious and efficient, she will do honor to the country wherever her services are needed.

To the petty officers, the crew and marines, he expresses his approbation of their conduct, and he hopes that they will continue to merit the approval of their immediate commander and his officers; all of whom he knows feel a deep interest in their happiness and comfort. With the hope that they may continue to enjoy health, and be permitted, at the termination of their two years' cruise, to return to their families and friends, and take with them honorable discharges, the Flag-officer bids them all a kind farewell.

JAS. Mc. McINTOSH, Flag-officer,
Commander-in-Chief Home Squadron.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 1, 1859.

To Flag-officer James Mc. McIntosh, Commanding Home Squadron:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the City of Aspinwall, N. G., have learned that you are on the eve of your departure for the United States, compelled by continued ill-health, (but we hope only temporarily,) to relinquish the command of the squadron on this station.

For a long period you have remained upon this coast, vigilantly watching over the important national interest intrusted to your care. We rejoice that you can now obtain the change of climate and relaxation you so much need; but, at the same time, we desire to express to you the regret we feel at parting from one whose high qualifications for command, and courteous bearing, have secured our respect and esteem.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to you the high estimation in which we hold the accomplished officers under your command; and to testify to the orderly conduct of your crews when on shore. In all respects our gallant Navy has been honorably represented.

Will you please accept our warmest wishes for your health and prosperity, and wishing you a happy meeting with your family and friends, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your obedient servants,

T. W. DU PREE, U. S. Vice-Consul,
G. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer P. R. R.,
A. J. CENTER, Superintendent P. R. R.,
JOHN MARCIAL, Agent P. R. R.,
JOHN W. BOURN, Agent U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
JOHN GALLIER, M. D.,
EDWARD D. DENNIS, G. F. A.,
W. B. JOHNSON, Boston Ice Company,
A. U. HENRIQUES, F. A.,
D. H. GUYON,
S. U. HENRIQUES,
JOHN F. BATEMAN,
D. T. MURDEN,
J. N. PAGE.

FLAG-SHIP ROANOKE, ASPINWALL, Jan 2, 1859.

To F. W. du Pree, Esq., United States Vice-Consul, and others:

GENTLEMEN: It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasur that I received your very kind and totally unexpected letter of yesterday, expressing your regret at my departure, and your approbation of the manner in which I have performed my duties as Flag-officer of the Home Squadron.

After the satisfaction derived from an exact performance of duty, the highest satisfaction an officer can receive is the satisfaction of knowing that he has obtained the approbation and confidence of his countrymen; and this feeling is particularly grateful to me when about to relinquish my Flag under the unfortunate circumstances which with Providence has seen right to afflict me.

I thank you, gentlemen, for many hospitalities to myself and officers, and for exhibitions of considerate feeling and the kindest regard that have been daily and hourly repeated; and I trust that you will live to enjoy many years of happiness and commercial prosperity.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your greatly obliged friend and servant,
JAMES Mc. McINTOSH, Flag-officer,
Commander-in-Chief of Home Squadron.

CONSULATE U. S. A., PANAMA, Dec. 26, 1858.

To Flag-officer J. Mc. McIntosh, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Flag Ship Roanoke, Aspinwall.

MY DEAR SIR: I have heard it intimated that, in consequence of protracted ill-health, you are about to retire from the command of the United States Home Squadron.

In common with all your countrymen residing here, I have received this intelligence with deep regret, mingled with sorrow: regret that our country will lose the services of so able and ef

Three English men-of-war, the *Valorous* of 16 guns the *Cæsar* of 66 guns, and the *Diadem* of 32 guns, are lying at San Juan. Flag-officer McKeown has been just ordered home by the Department in compliance with his request, his health having been much impaired of late. The people of the Isthmus are very anxious to learn who is to take his place, and whether he will be competent to the station which the officer leaving has so ably filled.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th ult., bringing with her many of the passengers that made the unfortunate trip on the *Washington*. They returned to New-York and then came out again, and are now waiting here on the *Golden Gate*. We hear that the *Washington* is again to bring out a load of passengers, by the way of Aspinwall, to connect at Panama with the *Hermann*. If this is so there will in all probability be another mischance, for the *Hermann* lies at San Francisco, and is said to be hypothecated for advances to a large amount, and report says she has been libeled for these debts.

There should be more care exercised by shippers in sending passengers across these countries by routes that are not properly opened, and it needs only a glance at the helpless mass of men, women and children, that are thrown destitute and helpless for weeks in one of these sultry towns, exposed to the outbreaks of the negro population any day, to recall the wanton wickedness of those who have wrought the evil.

When one sees the little handfull of white inhabitants that are carrying on the commercial and railroad interests of the Isthmus, surrounded by an abandoned, lawless negro population of ten times their number, and then remembers that through these two towns and across this narrow roadway our country every year sends thirty-five millions of treasure and ten millions of freight, with something like fifty thousand of our people,—an amount of property and life that affects every household in the land,—he wonders at the blind confidence of the people and the inefficient protection of the Government.

Three years ago there was a general massacre at Panama, in which many lives were lost and much property destroyed. Our Government made a requisition for an indemnity, the Consuls talked, the Ministers wrote letters, and there the matter stands and will stand to the end of time. The same offence on English life and property would have been avenged and paid for in a month. Now there appears to be nothing to hinder a repetition of the offence, and yet, the *Saranac* is about sailing away in chase of the *St. Marys*, leaving the citizens of Panama to guard themselves as best they may. Well it would be if the Government, instead of mixing itself up with every projected commercial enterprise, and promising to this route or to that imaginary blessings which are all beyond the scope of Government duties, would confine itself to the protection of passengers and property by whatever route they come or wherever they may remain for a day *in transitu* through a foreign State.

The climate at Panama has been very pleasant for the last five days. The rainy season, with its stormy north winds, has passed. The air is calm, the sky is clear, and the hours of the day are marked by the shore and sea breezes that come burdened either with the perfume of the guava and convolvolus from the hills, or the cooling air of the Pacific. This will continue till April, when the rains again commence.

It is evening now, as I write you. The water-carriers are coming into the city with their burdens; negroes are selling monkeys and parrots in front of the hotel; the boys are ringing cracked chimes in the old church towers, and gaudily-dressed women are running out to make their daily calls, while here and there a friar of orders gray, with his plethoric figure clad in sackcloth and crowned with a Panama hat, steals around the corner bound on some holy or amorous errand.

I look over the blue Pacific with its low lying shores, and my mind goes back to the snowy streets of Gotham, and to you, my friend, and so I bid you a happy New-Year and a good night.

Great Fire in Valparaiso—Destruction of Property—Business Intelligence.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1858.

This city has been wasted by a most extensive fire. It occurred on the 15th ulto. About four millions of property destroyed. The English Insurance companies have suffered great losses. The amount insured was about two millions. One English agency has lost $660,000.

In consequence, the rates of Exchange have fallen very low. Bills on England that were at 45d., and even had gone up to 43d., are now selling at 50d. on the dollar.

The fire began in the Club-House, and spread to the Calle de Bella Vista. The large planing mill of WILLIAMS was entirely consumed.

The political condition of affairs is turbulent. I doubt if any number of persons are seriously meditating revolution, but there is a vast deal more bickering and recrimination than is of good augury. The Congress has not yet adjourned.

Business is still embarrassed, though hopes are felt that times are about to improve.

Since the great fire another broke out in the central business part of the town. It was checked, fortunately, before it spread. The store of A. TOMLIN, hardware, was so filled with water, in extinguishing the fire underneath, that the Insurance Company ordered the entire stock to be sold at auction.

There is no American ship of war now here, saving the storeship *Lexington*.

The Rev. V. D. COLLINS left this place for San Francisco, 27th of October, in the *Hermann*. X.

SONORA.

Captain Stone's Operations—Condition of Affairs in Sonora—Guano Islands.

The San Francisco *Herald* has been favored with the following letter, written by a gentleman connected with Captain STONE'S Surveying Party:

GUAYMAS, Oct. 18, 1858.

I write with pleasure from this place to give you a few items of news concerning our survey. We have now been seven months in and about Guaymas, and are all in excellent health and spirits. We have done an immense amount of surveying, embracing the whole coast from Fort Yuma to Surola, but going only a short distance into the interior, although our engineers have taken objects far from the coast, and have done more work than the Mexicans have the least idea of. The people here are continually fighting among themselves. Only last Saturday a mob took one fort and imprisoned the Prefect and Judges for selling some of the city property. A Mr. MONSANO was their leader, and succeeded in capturing an 18-pounder, which was on the way hither from Hermosillo. Captain STONE issued positive orders for us to remain in quarters during these fights, and to strictly abstain from rendering assistance to either side. Since then Mr. MONSANO has released his prisoners, who tore up the deeds they had given, and made the sale null and void. It is not known who were the purchasers of the property. Some have said that it was bought for our party; but such is not the case. The Mexicans are so suspicious that they regard everything we do with distrust, although they have no earthly cause to do so. PESQUEIRA is still in the ascendancy, although his fortunes appear to be on the wane, and I would not be surprised if GANDARA should again take the administration of affairs within a short time. Some of the principal cities, such as Hermosillo, Alamos and others, have already turned in his favor, as well as all the people living on the Mayo and Yaki rivers. As long as PESQUEIRA is Governor of Sonora, it will not become a part of the United States territories, as he is desperately opposed to Americans. The other day, Mr. MONSANO asked Capt. STONE to let him occupy a house, used as a draughting house by our party, in order that he might place his men in a more advantageous position, which the house offered, but Capt. STONE refused to yield it to either party, saying that he would not create a jealousy on either side, which might prove prejudicial to his own interests. The request was then withdrawn, Mr. MONSANO then requested that none of Capt. STONE'S party should attack his men while engaged with the followers of PESQUEIRA, to which Capt. STONE replied, that his men would interfere with neither side; but that if he were insulted, or a shot fired at any of the houses for which he paid rent, he would consider it a breach of the peace, and act accordingly. In consequence of this rejoinder, twelve Mexican soldiers were sent to guard our house, and fortunately their services were not wanted.

I have also visited the Patos Island as well as the Island of Tiburon. The former is a guano island, only two miles in circumference, and thickly covered with guano. Tiburon is one hundred and twenty-five miles in circumference, and is the Botany Bay for the Ceris Indians, a hostile tribe existing between Guaymas and Hermosillo. These Indians are the tallest men I have ever seen, scarcely any of them being less than six feet four inches, and several as high as seven feet. There are at present on the island about two hundred chiefs and warriors. We met quite a number of them, but they never molested us, although exceedingly hostile to Mexicans. We made them presents of tobacco, sheeting, &c. We visited the island on the ship *Edwin Flye*, chartered in San Francisco, to load guano for Cork, Ireland. The island contains many thousand tons of guano, and is inhabited only by two Frenchmen. Ships coming here to load bring Yaki Indians from Guaymas to perform the labor. The Ceris never work, but subsist entirely on fish and game. There is no cultivation whatever either on Patos or Tiburon. The ship *John E. Thayer*, from Boston, arrived to load guano for the same destination as the *Edwin Flye*, but went on to a sand bar, and after being there nine days was burned to ashes. Two of the men were sent to the States in irons.

Yours truly, W.

A BOY EATEN BY HIS OWN DOG.—The Laporte (Ind.) *Times* gives the particulars of a horrible affair in that neighborhood. Several boys started from the residence of a German widow lady, a mile or two from town, to go to Laporte, and among them was the son of the widow. He was in liquor, and, after leaving the house, his companions discovered that he had left his hat behind him, and started him back after it. Shortly afterwards a gentleman and lady, passing near by in a wagon, heard a moan of a person in great agony, and at the same time heard a dog growl as if devouring something. The lady prevailed upon her husband to go and ascertain the cause, which he did, when, horrible to relate, he found the German boy alluded to, down, and his own dog literally chewing him to pieces. At last accounts he was not dead, though it was scarcely possible for him to recover.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Staten Islander Offenders Against the Health Laws—Claim Bills and their Chances—Raking up Old Scores—Lieutenant Governors to be Looked After—Committees of the Senate and Assembly—New-York and Brooklyn Matters—Jolly Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.

We have another snow-storm and the cold is still intense. Heating the hotels by steam is a proven humbug, and in their rooms they rejoice who have large grates or air-tight wood-consuming stoves. A more pinched up, blue-nosed, frozen-eared congregation I never saw gathered than came up from the Southern Counties by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads yesterday. They say that in the cars there was a huddling around the stoves very much like that about the box-stove of a country tavern on a freezing day. The end seats were deserted, crowded as the cars were. That no accident happened on either of the roads is a marvel. Not a western train went out or came in that did not suffer more or less detention from breaking iron. At 4 o'clock the Assembly found a quorum present, and set itself to do some little work, but very soon gave over. The Senate got no quorum. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, announced his Committees, which, with a few exceptions, were the same as last year. Senator STOW, owing to illness which threatens to detain him at home throughout the session, is left off of all, at his own request. By the new arrangement the gentlemen on the Committee

On Canals—Are Messrs. Prosser, Loveland, and Mather.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Truman, Smith and Prosser.

On Commerce and Navigation—Ames, Laflin and Sloan.

On Literature—Laflin, Scott and Burhaus.

This morning the Senate initiated some movements that point to business. Senators WILLARD and PATTERSON offered resolutions relative to the public printing, inquiring what contracts exist, the terms, &c. Both were adopted. You are aware that the public printing for the Legislature is contracted out at $50,000 this year. So that economy in ordering documents will only inure to the benefit of the contractors—not of the State. The Governor's Message and the Comptroller's Report both urge more carefulness in this respect, and no doubt economy would be creditable; but of necessary documents the Legislature will not probably feel bound to be stingy, since they pay amply, and a generous expenditure will not add a dime to the indebted ness nor diminish by a dime the bills.

Senator SMITH moved a resolution relative to the compensation paid to the Lieutenant-Governors since 1846, over and above the *per diem* of $6. This, the ancient readers of the TIMES will perceive, if adopted, would add an interesting gloss to Comptroller's vigorous recommendations of economy, and add new interest to his scathing rebuke of recklessness and stealing under official covers. Senator SCHELL, in view of the delicacy of the undertaking, tried to get it tabled, but the resolution carried.

Claims have been rather badly handled thus far. Any proposition to remove old papers regarding them from the files is sure to be negatived. The odor is offensive. Senator WILLIAMS moved to inquire of the Attorney-General whether it would be unconstitutional to pass any claim bills. As the resolution was lost—ayes 6, nays 17—the Senate has thus early signified its unwillingness to adhere to the Governor's policy on this matter, or at least not to hold the Republicans responsible for varying from it. By reference to the Governor's Message it will be seen that His Excellency is disposed to veto all Claim bills for which the money is not already appropriated, and so long as the Treasury is empty.

Senator ELY moved that the Commissioners of the Land Office report relative to the West Washington Market, giving the terms of the lease, the amount of money paid by lessees, &c.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. BARNA JOHNSON, of Delaware County, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill that your Staten Island friends will read with unfeigned interest. It is, entire, as follows:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE TRIAL OF CERTAIN OFFENCES.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every criminal offence which has been, or shall hereafter be, committed in the County of Richmond, by any person or persons, against, or in any manner affecting, any property, real or personal, situate in said county, belonging to the people of this State, or in any manner held in trust for them, by any Board of Trustees, or by any public officer or officers, and which may be, or may have been, used or employed, or was intended to be used and employed, in the maintenance of Quarantine, or in the administration of the Health laws of the State, and whereby said property has been, or shall be, injured or destroyed, or whereby an attempt has been or shall be, made to destroy or injure the same; and all felonies and misdemeanors which have been, or shall hereafter be, committed in said County, by any person or persons, against the persons or property of any of the Officers at Health or Quarantine or of any officer engaged in administering the Health Laws of the State, or against any of the employes at Quarantine, or against any person engaged in guarding, protecting, watching, or taking care of any of the property hereinbefore specified, shall be tried in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, subject to the power of the Supreme Court, on good cause shown, to change the place of trial to some other county.

SEC. 2. Every person who has committed, or shall hereafter commit, any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in said County of Richmond, may be indicted and tried either in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as if such offence had been committed in the county where said indictment shall be found; and exclusive jurisdiction to entertain complaints for such offences, and to find bills of indictment therefor, and to try the same, is hereby vested in the magistrates and Criminal Courts of the County of Kings and the City and County of New-York; and all provisions of law in regard to the arrest, bailing, indictment, trial and punishment of persons committing offences in said last-mentioned counties, shall apply to every person charged with the commission of any of the offences specified in the preceding section, in the same manner, and with the like effect as if said offences had been committed in the City and County of New-York, or in the County of Kings.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. MEEKS, of Queens, was busy while the House was adjourned over Saturday. He brought up, on Monday, from his vicinity, a remonstrance signed by 155 men, protesting against the proposition to appoint Commissioners, and tax the Atlantic-street (Brooklyn) vicinity $125,000, to effect the removal of the Long Island Railroad terminus from the Atlantic-street Ferry to Hunter's Point. The remonstrants in their petition, which was read, first handsomely puffed THE NEW-YORK TIMES, through which they were warned of the project, and then stoutly affirmed that it was no less injurious to all the rest of Long Island than damaging to Brooklyn. They want their freight loaded where it is now; they want a market on the hill that crowns Atlantic-street, where Brooklyn people can buy the products of Long Island at first hands, without the necessity, as at present, of seeing the market stuff rush directly past their doors, and over to Washington or Fulton Market, whence they are to be brought back with the added taxes of several salesmen upon them. The subject has stirred the Brooklyn people a good deal, though the only lobby yet up on the subject goes in for the change. It should be known, however, that the gentleman (Mr. ANDRUS) who introduced the bill, did so to accommodate some of his constituents, and under the assurance, that as it stood, it probably could not receive his own vote.

Last year an attempt was made to put all the Building Associations of your City and vicinity into the hands of Receivers. To-day, Ex-Alderman WILSON gave notice of the early introduction of a bill to repeal the Building Association Act of 1851, to give to the majority of any Association the power to apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court, after three weeks' notice, for the appointment of a Receiver of its effects, and to the Court power to appoint such Receiver; the Receivers to give security and to be vested with all the powers and authorities usually granted to Receivers.

Gen. DURYEA'S bill touching the erection of a monument to the martyrs of the Wallabout prison-ships, authorizes the Common Council of Brooklyn to erect on Fort Green a tomb, and on it a monument, the tomb to inclose the little dust that is left of those martyrs' bones, and the monument to tell their story. The cost of the monument, and of collecting the money to pay for it is limited to $30,000. The Treasurer of the city is authorized to advertise that he will receive donations for the purpose, and to hold them; and—here comes the clause that will make the Brooklyn men study up the present per centage of their taxes—the Common Council having advertised for proposals, and awarded to the lowest bidder the contract, are authorized to impose and collect a tax for any little balance that the patriotic donors still leave unprovided. The bill, after two readings, was referred to the Kings County Delegation who will be apt to look up the public sentiment before committing themselves to it. The remainder of the session was given to hearing the announcement by the Speaker of Committees. (They were given in the TIMES yesterday morning.)

Of course not everybody was satisfied, but if there was any dissatisfaction, it was not made public. The Chairmanship of Ways and Means, it was understood, was given to Mr. CONKLING with the full consent of Mr. HALL. This Committee will have no very pleasant task;—to provide for the payment of "the unconstitutional debt," and to refuse to provide for almost anything else, will require some hard thinking and a good deal of nerve. Many men, too, who would willingly vote for a direct tax, would shrink from the responsibility of originating a bill for that purpose. The unanimous resolution of last evening to make the *Ways and Means* and *Canals* to consist of seven members instead of five, as heretofore, relieved the Speaker of some awkwardness, and made openings for four men who were very much needed in those positions. The Ways and Means now accommodates all the gentlemen who were talked of by their friends for the Speakership, except Mr. HUTCHINSON, who heads the Canal Committee. The Committee on Commerce, headed by a Kings County member, embraces a New-Yorker, the Richmond County member, and gentlemen from Alleghany and Seneca. An unsuccessful effort was made to relieve the Committee, this morning, from all trouble about the Port Warden Bill; and some days ago the effort was made to turn all the Quarantine papers over to a Select Committee, which is very likely to carry. The Committee on Cities and Villages, about which last year there was so much anxiety, is headed this year by a Rochester man. The majority having no large business to do in the way of repealing existing acts particularly interesting to the Metropolis, the Committee loses some of its importance. The only New-Yorker on it is J. J. REILLY, Democrat. The Brooklyn man is Mr. MOORE. Mr. ODYKE has a place on Banks, and is Chairman of Insurance. GLAUCUS.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAY—THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 195, 219, 235, 237, 241, 245, 253, 255, 261, 263, 265, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 285. *Part II.*—Nos. 214, 2714, 280, 282, 284, 288, 294, 296, 298, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 314, 316, 318, 322, 324, 326.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 7, 148, 149, 149½, 150, 151, 153 to 163, 2, 53, 97.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 76, 84, 134, 97, 42, 119, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, (reserved generally, Jan. 8,) 140, 174. Will be called in Room No. 2 *Part II.* of the Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

THE PARMLEE CASE—INTERESTING TESTIMONY.

Henry E. Dibblee et al. vs. *James F. Furniss et al.*—This case was continued this morning. The plaintiffs occupied some time in giving evidence as to the amount which they claimed. Mr. O'Conor then proceeded to open for the defence, going over the the case and claiming for the defendants that they had acted in entire good faith in the whole matter, and moreover that the plaintiffs had obtained from Parmlee property enough to cover the whole amount of their loss, and complaining somewhat of the course of the plaintiffs in getting from the defendants statements of goods sold by them for Outchout, the defendants supposing they were to be used for the prosecution of Parmlee, but now finding that this very information was used to make them liable for the amount. He also claimed that the plaintiffs had fully compromised the whole matter, both civil and criminal, with Parmlee.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton was then called as a witness for the defendants, and testified that he was Parmlee's counsel; that he had been waited upon by Mr. Stanley, the plaintiff's attorney in reference to Parmlee's being a witness in this cause; but he told him he could give no advice as to Parmlee's testifying until he had had an interview with the District-Attorney; that Mr. Stanley afterwards told him that he had seen the District-Attorney, who wanted to see him, Mr. Clinton, and thereupon he called upon Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney.

Considerable discussion arose as to the admissibility of what transpired at that interview; but the Court ruled that it was admissible, if it was to be followed up by proof that it was communicated to Mr. Parmlee.

Mr. Clinton said he desired the Court also to rule upon whether the matter came within the privilege of counsel.

The Court said that that rule did not apply to this conversation, and Mr. Clinton then stated that in that interview Mr. Sedgwick said he had been waited upon by Mr. Stanley in reference to Parmlee's testifying, and therefore desired to see him (Clinton;) that he said then to Mr. Sedgwick that he could not advise Parmlee to testify, without receiving from him (Sedgwick) an assurance that whatever Parmlee said on the trial, should not be given in evidence against him in any criminal proceeding, to which Mr. Sedgwick assented; that he then spoke to him of the practice of using one accomplice as States' evidence and letting him off, and Mr. Sedgwick said that on looking over the case, and considering that Parmlee had already suffered a long imprisonment, and would be imprisoned yet longer, probably nearly as long as if he had been found guilty, he would be willing to accept from Parmlee a plea of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and would recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Court; that he thereupon advised Parmlee to testify in this cause, telling him that he could not give him his reasons for the advice, but he must rely upon the prudence and fidelity of his counsel.

He further stated that he told Mr. Sedgwick that he did not desire him to do anything which was at all improper, and not consonant entirely with his professional duty; that he told Stanley he had advised Parmlee to testify, and that he had been waited upon also by the defendant's attorney in reference to Parmlee's testifying in the cause.

Testimony was then given as to what transpired at Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT DECISION—PARTIES TO BE WITNESSES IN THEIR OWN BEHALF.

JAN. 12.—A very important point of law was raised in this case this morning by Mr. O'Conor, who offered to put the defendants on the stand as witnesses in their own behalf, a proceeding which has never before been done in this District. The point was argued at some length on both sides, Judge INGERSOLL referring to the case of Wayman *vs.* Southard, (10 Wheat., 24,) said that under the 34th section of the Judiciary Act, which provides "that the laws of the several States * * * shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in the Courts of the United States, in cases where they apply," he should hold that State laws which made rules of practice, could not be regarded in this Court; but that the law of this State, allowing parties to be examined as witnesses in their own behalf, on ten days' notice of the points on which they were to give testimony, must be considered to be a rule of decision to guide the judgment, and not a rule of practice, and therefore must be adopted as a rule in this Court. He stated that he had made the same decision in the United States Circuit Court in Connecticut, in reference to a statute of Connecticut, which was almost the same as the statute of this State, except that no notice of the examination of the parties was required to be given, and that his decision on that point had been concurred in by Judge Nelson. He therefore allowed the defendants to be examined in their own behalf.

Mr. Furniss was then put on the stand, and testified that he was one of the firm of Furniss, Brindley & Co., the defendants, who were the largest auction-house in Philadelphia, except one, Myers, Claghorn & Co.; that he was waited upon by Mr. Clarke, one of the plaintiffs, who asked if they had sold goods for Parmlee; that they told him no; whereupon he said the plaintiffs had been robbed, and were forretting it out, and thought they had traced the goods to auction-houses, and mentioned the name of Outchout; whereupon they at once told him that they had sold goods for Outchout, and immediately gave him all facilities, by copies of entries and invoices, &c., for discovering the amount of the loss; that the witness said to Mr. Clark that he hoped the plaintiffs would not lose the amount, and Clark said no, they would not lose a cent, as they were amply secured—that they had no reason to suppose that Outchout was a fictitious name, or that the man was not the owner of the goods.

On cross-examination he said their business amounted to about a million and a half yearly; that Mr. Day, one of the defendants, resided in New-Jersey near New-York, and was in the City every day, but no inquiries we ever made about Outchout; that Mr. Clark did not tell him how much the plaintiffs had lost, but said he did not know how much; that Mr. Day attended to soliciting business, but made no settlements with consignors.

Other testimony was given by the defendants as to the appearance of the goods when received by them, and that there was nothing about them to excite suspicion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

David Henry vs. *Francis Bloodgood.*—This cause was brought on for trial on written proofs, on Tuesday last. The action was for goods sold and delivered to a married woman but not for the benefit of her separate estate.

This morning Justice ROOSEVELT announced his decision in the cause. He said that although the Court of Appeals had decided that the estate of married women cannot be made liable under such circumstances, in a case decided last month, yet there was another case now pending before the Court of Appeals, in which that question was to be reargued, and as the Court was now differently constituted, they might perhaps modify their opinion. He would therefore render a *pro forma* judgment only, from which an appeal might be taken to be determined under the final decision of the Court of Appeals, whatever it might be. Judgment for the plaintiff to be levied on Mary Bloodgood's separate estate.

Hawley & Glover for plaintiff, and Charles Mathews for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies:

Francis C. Seybring vs. *George W. Wood.*—Motion granted without stay; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William S. Rogers et al. vs. *John McLain.*—Case settled.

George Weygand vs. *Francisca Weygand.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

John H. Harris vs. *The Panama Railroad Co.*—Case settled and left with Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

Carrison vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case settled.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont.

James Nesmith et al. vs. *The Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.*—This is one of thirteen actions brought on policies of insurance, executed by various Insurance Companies upon the ship *Edwin Achorn*. One of the actions, brought against the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, has been already tried, and a verdict rendered for the plaintiff. The verdict was, however, set aside on the ground of misbehavior in the Jury, one of them being concerned improperly with an outsider, upon the cause during the trial.

The facts in the present case are substantially the same with those involved in the case against the Clinton Company, the trial of which was reported at considerable length while it was proceeding. They are briefly as follows: Edwin and Lincoln Achorn were the original insurers, they having assigned to the plaintiffs. They were building the vessel, and had her insured against fire while building. The policies were for $5,000 each, total $65,000. All, or nearly all the policies expired at noon on Jan. 3, 1855.

The vessel was built in Waldoboro, Me., from which place she was carried down about ten miles to Muscongus, there to be completed. While there, on the night of Jan. 2, a fire was discovered by two watchmen who were on board. It was extinguished, as they supposed. Early the next morning a fire was again discovered in the vessel by persons on shore. They rowed on board as soon as possible, found the watchmen asleep, got them out with some difficulty, but were too late to save the vessel, which became a total wreck. She was scuttled, and went down at 11 o'clock A. M., Jan. 3, about an hour before the polices expired.

The defendants contend that it was fired by the Achorns themselves. On the former trial the testimony of several workmen on board the ship was introduced, to show that they set the vessel on fire at the instigation of the Achorns. The latter deny this statement.

Messrs. Dean and Cutting for the plaintiffs. Messrs. Stoughton and O'Conor for the defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Marguerite Marie vs. *Adeline Remy.*—This action was brought to trial before a referee, pursuant to an order of reference; the trial was commenced, witnesses examined, &c., when the defendant married one L. Michel. The plaintiff now moved for an order making the husband a party defendant to the suit.

Held by BRADY J., that the motion should be granted. (Laws of 1853, 1057, 2 Rev. Stat. 309, Code 121, 468.) As the judgment would bind only the estate of the wife and would not impose any liability on the husband, he can suffer no injury by being made defendant, while by such order the record and proceedings will be in accordance with the better practice.

Motion granted without costs.

TRIAL TERM.

The assault and battery cases against ex-Mayor Wood, which were set down for to-day, were not brought on for trial. A stipulation has been entered into between counsel that these causes shall be reserved until the determination of an appeal which defendant intends to take in Slater *vs.* Wood, lately tried. Twelve of the causes involve substantially the same facts. We understand that other disabled policemen are about commencing actions for injuries received in the Police difficulties of 1857.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1859.

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 11, 1859.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep	Swine.
This week	3,712	196	429	7,298	10,198
Previous week	2,788	138	344	5,295	6,209
Same w'k last. y'r	3,774	217	338	8,055	12,650

Weekly average of Beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858.....3,676

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

The intense cold weather since Saturday has somewhat disarranged the cattle trains—so much so that yesterday, at the hour when nearly all bullocks designed for Wednesday's market are usually in, scarcely two-thirds of the animals on the way had arrived. Drove after drove continued to come in during the afternoon, and last night and to-day. The last drove put on sale did not arrive until 3 o'clock P. M. of to-day. The butchers were a little anxious yesterday at the small show of cattle, as they are able to keep a full stock of meat on hand in this cold weather, and they readily yielded to the advance of full ½c. ₱ lb. demanded by the salesmen. They bought somewhat more freely, owing to the fact that the meat on hand was so badly frozen as almost to preclude the possibility of cutting it. This morning there was a decided change in the tone of the market. A modified advance was maintained for a time, but prices gradually declined, and before nightfall the selling rates were even below last week. Some 300 or more bullocks will remain over unsold to-night. Taking the entire transactions of to-day, the average prices ranged about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10½c.@10¾c.	10c.@10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @9½c.	8¾c.@9¼c.
Poor quality	7¾c.@8¼c	7¾c.@8¼c.
Poorest quality	7c. @7½c.	6½c.@7½c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@9c.	8¾c.@—

One or two prime animals brought 11c.

The total receipts for the week, 3,712, it will be seen are 924 more than last week, 36 more than the average for all last year, and 569 above the average for 1857. They are about the same as for the corresponding week last year. In quality they ranged from a scanty supply of first class heavy bullocks to an overstock of light thin western steers. By far the largest portion were from New-York State *viâ.* the Hudson River Railroad. New-York contributed 1,215; Ohio, 583; Illinois, 393; Kentucky, 207, and Indiana, 125—the balance being made up in smaller lots from several other States. Some 250 more cattle would have been here, but for want of stock-cars to bring them from Albany. The Albany market was not very active, owing to high asking prices. About 150 were taken east at 4¾c.@5½c., and, in one instance, 6c. ₱ lb., gross weight.

A few of the transactions were as follows:

HARING & GUERNEY sold 146 head of New-York and Illinois cattle, of all grades and widely different weights, at 7c.@10c.

H. MYERS, for HOWLETT & GARDNER, 90 common Indiana stock, at 8c.@9c. Rated 6¾ cwt.

S. ULERY, on his own account, 93 Indiana cattle, with a very good top, at 10c.@10¾c., and so down to 9¼c. Estimated 7¾ cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling two droves, one of 32 fair Illinois cattle at scarcely 9c., and the other 36, mostly heavy and fat cattle, from Westchester County, N. Y., at 9c.@10½c., with one very fine pair, fed by WM. MARSHALL, of Somers, at $310, or 11c. ₱ lb., as they would weigh about 2,800 lbs. in the beef.

T. C. EASTMAN, for I. RECORD, 53 rough Michigan cattle of divers weights, at near 8¾c., mostly yesterday. Also, to-day, for J. M. KINGSLEY, 43 very coarse and common Illinois steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@8¾c.

W. H. HARRIS sold for PRATT & Co., yesterday, 42 pair 7 cwt. Illinois steers, at 9¼c. He was to-day working off 52 light Illinois cattle for WELSH, at 7½c. @9c., averaging near 8c.

WOODRUFF & PHILIPS, 17 of Mr. WOODRUFF'S cattle of fair to good quality at $56@$70; estimated weight 7½ cwt. One extra pair brought $225, or near 10½c. Also for J. HAMILTON, of Livingston County, 12 medium animals at about 8½c.@8¾c.

W. SHERMAN brought in 27, mostly pretty good Dutchess County cattle, which brought 8c.@10c., with 10½c. for the best, to be weighed.

L. BEERS turned up with 35 red oxen from Connecticut, for which he was getting 8c.@19c. on 8 cwt. They were in good flesh.

WILLIAMS & MERRITT, on their own account, 61 nice Virginia steers, which they report at 7½c.@10c.

GEO. SAGE sold here, and at Bergen, 130 New-York and Ohio cattle, for sundry owners, at 8c.@10c. They were mostly of fair quality.

MURRAY & GLOVER, on their own account, 55 fair Kentucky cattle, of 7¾ cwt., at 9c.@10½c., and 42 New-Jersey steers, of 6 cwt., at 9c.@10c.

T. WHEELER, for GILMAN & DICKEY, 41 first-class Kentucky blooded steers, of 1,700 lbs., home weight, at 10¾c.@11c. They were the finest lot on the grounds. Also, for J. W. MIX, 25 very good red cattle, from Genesee County, N. Y., at 10c. Home weight, 1,450 lbs.

MILCH COWS.

Excepting for good cows, which are scarce, there is no improvement in the markets, with quite enough offering for the City wants. The late cold weather will, doubtless, diminish the supply of milk, requiring more water or more cows to keep up the quota, so that an increased demand is anticipated. Good cows find ready sales even now.

VEAL CALVES.

These have been in rather better demand at higher rates. Good calves command 7c.@7½c., and even 8c. has been paid for a few extras. Young animals sell slowly, at $1@$2 ₱ head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep trade continues good, very much as last week. The supply exceeded that of the previous week, but was insufficient at some of the markets. Good sheep command 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb., gross, while a few very extra ones, at $8 ₱ head, were over 13c.; net. O'BRIEN & MCGRAW report 796, at an average of $4 57 ₱ head; J. MCCARTY, 869, at $4 87, and A. VAN WERT, 1,542, at $4 75.

The markets closed firm although large quantities of dressed mutton are daily arriving from Albany—nearly 1,000 per day.

SWINE.

Arrivals have been large, 6,618 being reported at the Hudson River Yards, and 3,580 at the Western Yards, making a total of 10,198. The demand is active at about last week's prices. BIRDSALL & DORMAN report sales of heavy corn hogs at 6¾c.@6¾c.; light and medium, 6c.@6¾c.; still hogs, 5¾c.@6c. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS quote live hogs at 5½c.@6⅝c., and dressed at 7¼c.@8c. A few thousand hogs remain on the market unsold.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 12, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants No. 231 Fulton-street.

BUTTER.

The exceeding cold weather this week has rendered it almost impossible to show butter, and sales have been rather light. The lower grades, with which the market is filled, are offered at lower rates, and favor the buyer; but choice and fine qualities are firmly held and fully realize our quotations. Roll Butter, when in good order, sells rapidly. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Orange County	26@28	Welsh, tubs	18@26
Fine State d'y, f'ns.	24@26	Ohio	11@18
Fine State, fr'sh t'bs	24@28	Illinois and Wiscon.	12@20
Fair State, furkins.	21@23	Roll Butter, State.	18@21
Fair State, tubs	20@22	Roll Butter, West'n.	15@21

CHEESE.

The cold weather has checked operations, though we hear of sales of 800 boxes for shipment. We quote:

Prime State, ₱ lb.	9¼@9¾	English Dairy, ₱ lb.	10@12
Fair State, ₱ lb.	8¾@9¼		

EGGS.

The receipts of fresh Eggs this week have been fair, and prices are a shade lower—the demand is good, however, and it is probable the decline will be recovered in a few days. The market is full of Lime Eggs. Sales from 20c.@22c. We quote:

Fresh State, ₱ doz. 27@28 Lime, ₱ doz. 20@22

BEANS AND PEAS.

Any but a prime article is dull and hardly salable. We have made sales of Kidney Beans at $1 75 ₱ bushel, and of small Pea Beans at $1 37½. Black-eyed Peas are quiet. Green Marrowfat Peas are scarce, and sell readily. We quote:

BEANS.

Per bushel.		Per bushel.	
White	$1 25@$1 37½	Marrow	$1 50@$1 75
Medium	1 12½@—	Red	2 00@—
Kidney	1 63@1 75	China	—@2 00

PEAS.

Per bushel.		Per bushel.	
Canada	95 @$1 10	Marro'fat, gr'n	$1 75@$2 00
Black-eyed	1 20@1 30	Marro'fat, w'te	1 50@1 75

FRUITS.

The demand for Dried Apples has been good, and prices are advancing. We have made sales of large lots State Apples to arrive at 10c., with sales of light Southern at 9¼c. Dried Peaches have been quite active, large amounts having been sold to go West. The supply in market is nearly all Southern; we have made sales at from 15c.@18c. The market for Green Fruit has been dull,—sufficient poor fruit having come in by railroad to supply the demand. Large quantities that have been frost-bitten are thrown upon the market at very low figures; our quotations are for good sound fruit.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	9¼@	10
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb	8¾@	9¼
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl	$4 00@	—
Spitz

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—MARRIED RAKE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—NICK OF THE WOODS—BOUXARY BALLET TROUPE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—MAZEPPA—WOMAN'S LOVE—ENGAGEMENTS—MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE—MOLL PITCHER—POCAHONTAS—YANKEE TAR.

BROADWAY THEATRE—PUTNAM—ST. MARY'S EVE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS OF DR. KANE.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—BANVARD'S DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—PANORAMA OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..... 6½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *City of Manchester*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 15, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A telegraph dispatch from New-Orleans gives us at last something definite relative to recent movements in Mexico. The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived there from Vera Cruz, bringing advices from the capital to the 6th inst., and from the latter city to the 9th. On the 20th of December General ECHEAGARAY issued a *pronunciamiento* and declared himself President, but the movement, unfortunately (or fortunately, perhaps) for him, was not seconded at the capital, and his movement failed in consequence. On the 23d the troops pronounced in favor of General ROBLES, and were followed by the populace, whereupon ZULOAGA, as already announced, took refuge in the house of the British Minister. Gen. ROBLES immediately issued a call for a Junta, to consist of three delegates from each State, and on their assembling they elected, on the second ballot, Gen. MIRAMON as President, by a vote of 80 against 44 for Gen. ROBLES. MIRAMON was expected soon from Guadalajara, and ROBLES would remain in power until his arrival. Meantime the advices from Vera Cruz represent the Juarez Government to be firmer than ever, the Liberals having captured Jalapa and Cordova, and being about to make a demonstration against Orizaba.

The debates in Congress yesterday were highly interesting, and the business generally was possessed of considerable importance. In the Senate a communication was received from the President in response to Mr. SEWARD's resolution, adopted on Tuesday, informing the Senate that the yacht *Wanderer* had landed a cargo of Africans, and that every effort is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is inexpedient to make public the correspondence upon the subject at present. Mr. HALE reported a joint resolution from the Naval Committee, which was laid over, authorizing the President to appoint Commodore STEWART to the active list. The bill equalizing the salaries of the Ministers of France and England from the United States, during a certain period, was called up and lost. The object of the bill was to give $3,900 back pay to the Minister to France. The Committee on Printing reported against printing numerous documents. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, and occupied attention until the adjournment. Speeches were made by Messrs. GREEN of Missouri, BROWN of Mississippi, BIGLER of Pennsylvania, HOUSTON of Texas, DOUGLAS of Illinois, and IVERSON of Georgia. A motion to recommit the bill was lost. The debate will be continued to-day. In the House, Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, asked leave to report the bill for the admission of Oregon, as it would be several days before the Committee would be called in the regular course. Mr. MORGAN of New-York objecting, leave could not be granted. Consideration of the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs was resumed. The proposed reference was strenuously opposed by several members, on the ground that the items of appropriation would probably be considerably increased. Without taking the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, and the discussion was principally confined to the Slavery issue. The House adjourned on the rising of the Committee.

The Legislature, especially the lower branch, went through a large amount of routine business yesterday. In the Senate, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill to regulate the theatres in this City. A bill was introduced to amend the usury laws. A motion was made, and laid over, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to act with the Governor relative to Quarantine affairs. After some other business the Senate went into Executive session, when it is understood the Governor sent in the following nominations: For Bank Superintendent, JAMES M. COOK, reappointment; for Commissary-General, BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., of Buffalo, in place of J. H. HOBART WARD; for Commissioner of Emigration, A. A. LOW, in place of E. D. MORGAN, resigned; for Trustee of the Idiot Asylum, ADDISON GARDINER, of Rochester, in place of F. F. BACKUS, deceased. In the Assembly, among the petitions presented, was one against the discontinuance of the use of steam on Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and a number in favor of closing the Canals on Sunday. A communication was received from the Comptroller of this City relative to the confirmation of assessments for the years 1854 to 1858, inclusive. The Governor sent in all the papers relative to Quarantine matters. Notice was given by Mr. REILLY of his intention to introduce a bill for the construction of a railroad through Avenue D and other streets of this City. A variety of other business of minor importance was transacted.

The great Emigration and Colonization Society, rumors in reference to the existence of which have been rife for some time past, has, as we learn from our special correspondent at Washington, been thoroughly organized, under the title of "The Arizona, Mexican and Central American Emigration and Colonization Association." Its title sufficiently indicates its purpose. It embraces among its members a number of prominent and influential capitalists of New-York and of the South—one of the leaders in the enterprise being General HENNINGSEN, well known from his connection with WALKER in Nicaragua. It is understood that the General has recently been in negotiation with Lieutenant MOWRY, of Arizona, for the purchase of large grants of land in that Territory, and that the Company propose soon to send out to that region a strong and well-appointed colony, under the lead of HENNINGSEN as chief engineer. The recent gold discoveries there will no doubt give an impetus to the movement which it would otherwise lack.

JAMES MCMAHON, convicted at Newark, N. J., of the murder of his sister-in-law, ANN MCMAHON, was hung yesterday morning, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, in the Essex County Jail, in the presence of about 150 persons. He made no statement concerning himself, and met his fate with great firmness. He was 37 years of age, was born in Ireland, and served under Gen. SCOTT during the whole of the Mexican War, and on the frontier against the Indians. The execution took place inside the jail building, and was private, but few being admitted to the scene, while outside the crowd was large, numbering thousands.

MARION CROPPS, indicted in Baltimore with PETER CORRIE, for the murder of police-officer RIGDON, the particulars of which are, doubtless, fresh in the minds of our readers, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., is now due at Halifax. Nothing had been heard of her at 9 o'clock last night.

The navigation of Long Island Sound has become so much impeded by ice as to necessitate the withdrawal for the present of the Norwich and Worcester and the Stonington lines of steamers.

There was a very great change in the weather yesterday, the temperature of the air being more like March than January; the cold snap lasted so short a time that the little ice which formed in the bay and rivers has almost disappeared.

The Board of Education met last evening, and organized for 1859 by electing Mr. RICHARD WARREN President, and THOS. H. BOESE Clerk. A resolution was adopted requiring the Comptroller to place $100,000 at the disposal of the Board.

FELIX SANCHEZ, the young Spaniard, who, a few days since, murdered his father-in-law, and attempted the murder of his wife and his wife's mother, in Sullivan-street, has not yet been arrested; neither has the slightest clue been obtained of his whereabouts. We give elsewhere an account of the efforts being made by the Police to effect his arrest, together with an interesting sketch of his life thus far.

The Second Annual Festival of the Young Men's Christian Association was given last evening at Mozart Hall. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. KREBS and GILLETTE, by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., Professor O. M. MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, and others.

An interesting case is now on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge INGERSOLL. It will be recollected that about a year ago one GEO. E. PARMLEE was arrested for stealing from the store of H. E. DIBBLEE & Co., No. 25 Murray-street, great quantities of silks, to which he got access through a skylight. PARMLEE shipped some of the goods to FURNISS, BRINDLEY & Co., auctioneers in Philadelphia, for sale—and DIBBLEE & Co. now sue the auctioneers to recover the value of the goods. PARMLEE was put on the stand as a witness for plaintiffs, and gave a complete history of his depredations and dealings with the defendants. The defendants put Mr. CLINTON, PARMLEE'S counsel, on the stand, and proved that PARMLEE had only been advised by him to testify in the cause after he had received assurances from Mr. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, that what he said on the trial should not be used in evidence against him, and that a plea of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny should be accepted, and he should be recommended to the consideration of the Court. Another important feature of the case is, that Judge INGERSOLL allowed the parties to be examined in the case, holding that the State law allowing it was applicable to the trials at Common Law in the U. S. Courts.

A somewhat singular trial took place yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. In December, 1852, an old man named GEORGE BOWNE, of highly respectable connections, was tried before FRANCIS R. TILLOU, at that time the Recorder of the City, for presenting a forged check for $400 at the Chemical Bank, purporting to be signed by Mr. ROBERT H. ELTON. BOWNE was convicted and sentenced by Recorder TILLOU to the States Prison for four years and three months. He served out his term, and on the 4th of November, 1857, a few months after he had left the prison, presented a forged check for $800 at the National Bank, purporting to be signed by the same Recorder TILLOU who had tried and sentenced him on the previous occasion. BOWNE is venerable in appearance, but not altogether prepossessing. He was again convicted, ex-Recorder TILLOU being one of the witnesses against him. Sentence was deferred till the last day of the term. BOWNE, it is said, formerly belonged to a gang of noted forgers. Another case of forgery, that of JOHN W. CHASE, was also disposed of yesterday, a verdict of guilty being rendered. Sentence reserved.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,800 bales at former quotations. Flour was in good demand. Grain was quiet. Provisions were unsettled. Coffee, Sugar and Rice were more sought after. Spices were actively inquired for. Other commodities were essentially unaltered.

The cattle markets have been a little disturbed by the irregular arrival of stock trains, impeded or kept back by the cold weather. On Tuesday the prospect was for a short supply, and prices were up fully ½c. ₱ lb. But new droves kept coming in during the night, and up to 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, so that the total supply for the week numbered 3,712 bullocks, or about 100 more than the weekly average for all of last year. The markets, of course, fell off yesterday morning, and the decline continued during the day—the closing rate being below the previous week, with some 300 cattle unsold at near sundown.

Congressional Oratory.

There can be hardly anything more melancholy and disheartening in "a parliamentary sense" than the reports which meet one's eye in every letter from Washington, of the proceedings in Congress. Each of them contains a short and tolerably good summary, not of speeches but of essays, *apropos des bottes*. Subjects which have no sort of connection, are discussed in succession and at great length, without the slightest attempt at debate. Each man has evidently prepared his piece, and is determined to say it—at whatever cost. Nothing in particular ever seems to be before the House; but every speaker, when his turn comes, repeats a discourse *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. Every Southerner seems to consider it his solemn duty to make a "disunion speech," at least four times in every session, and administer a cuff to Northern fanatics. Every Northern member, in like manner, seems to think he labors under a sacred obligation to give a history of the Slavery question from the foundation of the republic to the present time. We know that a great deal of this is done under the shelter of the license afforded by a Committee of the Whole, but it surely does not follow that, because the rigid rules of debate in the House are suspended, orators need have no care for the public time, and no bowels of compassion for their fellow members. Mr. IVERSON, for instance, on Thursday made *his* "great disunion speech." Everybody knows what it contained without reading a line of it, just as well as everybody knows what is meant in Christmas week by "the compliments of the season." He said, of course, that the South was cruelly wronged—that negroes were inferior to white men—that the North was full of Abolitionists—that all Free Soilers are knaves and cowards—that the only perfect form of human society is to be found on a cotton or sugar plantation—that Ham and his descendants labor under a curse, and, finally, that if the North does not let the South do what she pleases, there will be bloody work, and a "Southern Confederation." This is all sad stuff of which the public is thoroughly sick, if for no other reason, through sheer repletion; but why should Senator TRUMBULL make it all the more nauseating by replying to it with a shower of Northern commonplaces on the same subject? We have no desire to see discussion stifled, but discussion ceases either to convince opponents or to elicit truth when it is carried on without regard either to time or place, or the patience or temper of the public. There never was a cause in the world good enough to flourish under the advocacy of irreclaimable bores. The purest-minded citizens that ever existed would sooner any day submit to the rule of an autocrat than have to listen every day to a discourse on freedom from a dreary politician. Let us be ever so interested or enthusiastic, like all else that is human there is a limit to our interest and enthusiasm. A log thrown on the fire now and then keeps it burning brightly and merrily, but if a whole forest be piled on it, it will be smothered.

We need not inform our readers of what Senator TRUMBULL'S reply consisted. It contained the usual Republican objections to the institution and the usual and very pardonable sneer at the idea of Southern secession. All this is very well in its place—very well when the occasion calls for it and is worthy of it;—but flesh and blood can't stand it every day and on every paltry pretext. We do not think that when a stump orator goes to Congress, with a limitless store of words, and a lamentably deficient supply of ideas—with the "nigger question" as the one and only piece of furniture in the chambers of his brain—he ought by merely repeating a prosy sermon on the leading question of politics, to be able at will to absorb the whole time of the House and the wits of abler men in ventilating his follies, when no purpose under heaven, is to be served by it, and no result is expected from it. Can the leaders of both the great parties in Congress find no means of preventing their followers from carrying on useless skirmishes every day? They surely have sufficient respect for the great questions by which the country is agitated to feel that whenever they are brought up, it should be on great field-days, when all the forces on both sides are engaged, the ablest leader in command and the heaviest artillery brought into play. We don't want to be treated any more to pairs of gladiators. We prefer not having Slavery, Free-soil and Kansas, and Southern rights discoursed upon five times a week, merely that Smith may let his constituents know that he is awake, or that Brown may have the honor of demolishing him. If we have to listen to the oft-repeated history of the Slavery agitation, let us at least be cheered with the hope that the discussion will end in a division, certainly with the expectation that it will at all events end.

Our Commerce and Our Corporations.

The simple fact that money can now be obtained in New-York at rates which argue an extreme depression of the legitimate demands of Commerce ought, one would think, to startle the most thoughtless into a close scrutiny of the course pursued by those who control the floating capital of the community, and who may naturally be expected to wish to make that capital immediately available and profitable to themselves at whatever risk of future contingent embarrassments. Apparently it produces no such effect.

Our ships are lying idle in the docks, and their owners, echoing the Transatlantic cry of their British brethren, anticipate a dismal downfall of the whole shipping interest of the country. Our exports and imports so lag behind the lines of past years that the good people of New-Orleans begin to talk of the decline of New-York, and to account for the impending catastrophe by the existence of GERRIT SMITH, and the Abolitionist manœuvres of the New-York *Tribune*. One after another our great railway corporations, finding their past policy no longer tenable, are ceasing not only to pay Paul with Peter's money, but to pay him at all, and are steadily dropping downwards to that point of outright liquidation from which alone most of them can ever hope to date their real recovery and honest prosperity.

Throughout the world of commerce and enterprise, we see the unmistakeable signs of expiation for the follies of the past, and of hesitation in the presence of a still uncertain future. Give us an assured continuance of political quiet on both sides the Atlantic, and we shall doubtless find new and healthy employment for the accumulated capital which now oppresses itself and the markets. Driven as we assuredly shall be, hereafter, to depend upon our own resources for those supplies of money for which we can no longer look to Europe, which is rapidly developing an unprecedented demand for capital within her own borders, and which has acquired a "plentiful lack" of confidence in our securities and enterprises, we shall unquestionably learn to exact a stricter accountability of those who manage our investments, and to exercise a sharper scrutiny into the schemes set before us.

But the actual aspect of public affairs—both abroad and at home—does not conciliate the confidence essential to any new movement of serious and responsible enterprise. Who can count upon the course of President BUCHANAN, in regard to any one of those great questions, domestic and foreign, on any one of which the peace of the country may, by a sudden twist of the national helm, be instantly wrecked? Or who can venture to assure himself that any steamer, to arrive from Europe, will not bring the news of a great Continental war, suddenly deranging the sensitive balance of the world's exchanges? It is idle to expect any sustained and wholesome activity in the sounder regions of American industry and enterprise, till the debts of the past have been paid and the prospects of the future made tolerably intelligible.

Meanwhile, we find the money operations of our banks, stretching out beyond the limits of any former year; the specie reserve of these institutions fallen by 18½ per cent. from the strength of 1858, and their liabilities increased beyond those of last year by thrice that proportion. The perils of such a position are obvious enough. Perhaps they cannot now be averted; but, at least, they may excite us to bestow a closer attention upon those defects in our system of enterprise and commerce which have made such perils possible, and which now aggravate their intensity.

At the core of all these defects lies the reckless extravagance and positive dishonesty engendered and fostered in this country by our theory and practice of joint stock companies. The United States entered upon their commercial development with a capital wholly disproportionate to the opportunities of our situation, and the energies of our people. It was, therefore, at first, a matter of necessity that we should do our heaviest work through combinations of capital. But our necessity has, in the end, become our curse. Immense interests, created by the activity of a few men out of the resources of many, have been left to the control of the few, with an ever-increasing laxity of supervision on the part of the many. The property of minors, or of widows, and the small savings of the prospering young merchant have been drawn into the clutch of these vast engines of enterprise, with the large subscriptions of the millionaire; foreign capitalists have been seduced by the syrens of "per-centage" and "guarantee," and the machinery once set in motion has been left to be driven whithersoever the driver chose, at whatever speed and at whatever cost. Did a financial difficulty arise, nothing was easier than to smooth it over with a new loan, a portion of which, distributed in the form of dividends, was sure to appease the occasional anxiety of some inquisitive proprietor. In dealing with their creditors our great corporations adopted the plan of Mr. PITT, who always paid his carriage maker's bill by ordering a new carriage. The upshot of all this system we are now beginning to experience. The extent of its prevalence we certainly have not begun to measure, in spite of the examples daily forced upon our attention, as, for instance, in the case just brought before the public by the "Cumberland Coal and Iron Company" against Sherman, Dean, and the Hoffman Steam Mining Company of Maryland.

This Coal Company has been in existence ever since 1842. It owns an area of 9,000 acres of coal-land, from which it draws a yield of coal, which increased twelvefold in the ten years between 1847 and 1857. This coal is of a kind demanded by the growing exigencies of steam manufacturing and of railway traffic in this country; and with the progressive demonstration of its superiority for such purposes over wood as a fuel has much advanced in value, till the actual interests represented in the Company's property amount to $5,000,000 at the *par* value of the stock, and to $400,000 of funded debt. Here one would suppose is an interest worth caring for. Yet how, on the Company's own showing, has this vast property been managed?

The story is a long one, but in substance very simple.

In the year 1854 the Company elected as President one Mr. MEHAFFEY, and shortly after put one Mr. SHERMAN into their Board of Direction. To Mr. SHERMAN they forthwith resigned a virtual monopoly in the control of their affairs, by allowing Mr. MEHAFFEY to nominate two salaried officers of the Company a Joint Committee of Three with Mr. SHERMAN, to be the supreme executive council. Mr. SHERMAN at once raised the salary of this obliging President, and liberally allowed him to pay over to himself any little additional sums he might require "on the authority of the Executive Committee." Of all this the Board of Directors *for three years* seem to have been perfectly ignorant. Meanwhile Mr. SHERMAN, through his "little private arrangement," the President, prevailed upon the Company to execute a sale of a portion of their lands to a certain "Hoffman Mining Company." To this sale Mr. SHERMAN declares that he was urged by a leading stockholder, *long since dead*, and therefore dumb. The "Hoffman Company" in question was truly Mr. SHERMAN himself, associated with a "Co." in the person of one Mr. DEAN, a young man of 21, described as a clerk in a Broadway house, who avers that greatness was thrust upon him, and that before he became a partner in this transaction he never knew Mr. SHERMAN at all. The "Hoffman Company" made their purchase, as may be supposed, on very comfortable terms; the Cumberland Company denying the receipt *of any consideration whatever* for this transfer of more than 1000 acres of coal-land with the assumption of all sorts of transportation obligations for the benefit of the "Hoffman Company!" But of all things there must be an end, and so at last there came along the crisis of 1857, which, as the reader will hardly be surprised to hear, brought this marvelously managed Company to an assignment, and all the diplomacy of Mr. SHERMAN and his colleagues into the light of day.

The shock of these revelations aroused even the Directors and the Stockholders. The property has been put into responsible hands: the ejected SHERMAN and the enterprising DEAN will be pursued at law, and the Cumberland Coal Company will go on its way renewed and rejoicing. But upon whom have all the losses incurred through their mad and senseless neglect of the interests confided to them by the first Directors of this and of so many other companies fallen? And what possible guarantee can the future offer us, of absolute and permanent prosperity, until the whole of our great joint property enterprises shall have been in like manner sifted by those who are vitally interested in them, and the helter-skelter system of the past utterly rooted out of its abiding-places among us?

The Ballot in England.

JOHN BRIGHT has drawn on himself the wrath of all "true-born Englishmen," by certain comparisons which he has instituted between the political institutions of Great Britain and those of the United States, rather invidious to the former. The newspapers have been ringing ever since with denunciations of him for wishing to "Americanize" England; and the disorders of municipal government in New-York and other large cities, and the malodorous reputation of FERNANDO WOOD, have been dragged to light in the columns of the London *Times* in refutation of the eloquent quaker's theories. As he is not a man to be put down by popular clamor, however, he has reiterated all his assertions with regard to us and our institutions, in his more recent speeches. He is still of opinion that there are many things among us which England would do well to borrow, besides our machines and horse-tamers, and among them our extended suffrage. He acknowledges that our great cities must be excepted from his eulogium, inasmuch as they are rather Irish and German than American; but maintains that all the rest of the country owes to popular government unparalleled security for life and property. Lord CARLISLE, who knows us, and has studied us, has joined in the outcry against Mr. BRIGHT, and declares that he too is sorry to find that many of the worst fears about us, formed at the period of his visit, are being realized, and he protests against any change in the institutions of Great Britain which would have a tendency to assimilate them to ours. BRIGHT has treated his criticisms with more respect than those of the rest of his opponents, but nevertheless has not dealt too tenderly even with him.

It would be rather ungracious in us to attempt to dispute the accuracy of Mr. BRIGHT'S picture of us, even if we saw grounds for doing so; but we may fairly question his conclusions as to the applicability of many portions of our political system to society as it is at present constituted in Great Britain. He seems to think that an extension of the suffrage is the one great panacea for all the evils with which the empire is afflicted, but he surely forgets that there is a large number of concomitants needed, without which universal, or even household suffrage, is a positive mockery. To irrigate properly, preparations must be made before the sluices are opened, to enable each portion of the soil to receive its share of the moisture. It does not do to turn a torrent into a field, and leave it to find its own way over the surface. Society in America was prepared for universal suffrage before it began its work. Our laws of descent, and real property law, were so formed as to render the accumulation of great wealth and corresponding influence in the hands of families or individuals for more than one generation impossible. All that legislation can do amongst us to level social distinctions, to place every man on an equality with his neighbor, and raise him out of dependence on his influence, has been done. Almost all the changes that we have made in the law as England bequeathed it to us, have been made in this direction. The law of primogeniture, and the law of entails, have been abolished; and the succession laws, the debtor and creditor laws, have been modified and revised, with this object in view. Dare Mr. BRIGHT incorporate in his proposed measure of electoral reform any such changes as these? We have no doubt he would desire to do so; we know from his published statements that he advocates and approves of them, but we feel equally well satisfied that he is too acute a politician to suppose that any bill containing them or anything like them, would stand the smallest chance of success in any House of Commons in which he is ever likely to sit.

He has cited a saying of the Earl of DERBY, "that if he only knew who the three largest landholders in any county were, he could tell the politics of the county members without difficulty," to show the extent to which the county constituencies are under the dominion of the territorial aristocracy. He complains bitterly of the notorious fact that the great mass of the tenant farmers all over the Kingdom vote for their landlord's candidate; and yet, he proposes to remedy this, not by striking a direct blow at the power of the landed interest—not by depriving them of the power of keeping large estates together, generation after generation—not by seeking to restore in England the now extinct class of yeomanry, who were once her boast and glory, and are at this moment our surest dependence—but simply by increasing the number of these obsequious voters, by giving to a larger number of those who are dependent on the will of one man for house and home, the power of serving that man at the polling booth. We confess we do not see how this will mend matters; how it will make the House of Commons more popular, or render the class, whose political bondage he deplores, one whit more independent. True, he proposes to protect his new-born citizens in the exercise of their privilege by throwing over them the shield of the ballot. This no doubt would render it a great deal more difficult for a landlord to ascertain how a tenant voted, but it would not render the tenant one whit less anxious to prove his devotion to the landlord's interests. As long as the farmer is dependent for his farm and his livelihood upon the good will of the squire, it is not in human nature for him not to take every possible means to satisfy the squire of his compliance with his will. To secure electoral purity, the first thing to be done is to remove all direct motives for being corrupt. As long as men have a direct and pressing material interest in being base, we know how difficult it is to make them righteous, even in matters which touch their consciences more sharply than politics. We must remind Mr. BRIGHT too, when he excepts our large cities from the praise bestowed on us generally because they are Irish and German, that Ireland is Irish; that all he says of the slavishness of English voters is doubly true of Irish ones; that they send 105 members to the Imperial Parliament, and that any reform he brings forward must be made to apply to them also. What reason is there, we should like to know, for their being less corrupt, less careless and demagogue driven, under universal suffrage in Cork or Kerry, than in the Sixth Ward of this City. Any allowances that have to be made for them here must be made for them there.

It seems to us that though the Reform bill of 1832 was perfectly applicable to the existing state of British society, any further step in the same direction calls for other and more radical changes than an increase in the number of voters. As long as the land is held in great estates—as long as commissions in the army are to be obtained only for money, or the influence which money commands—as long as there is such a corporation in the State as the Established Church—as long as small freeholders, owning their farms in fee simple, are almost an impossibility—though last not least, as long as there is no system of general education, universal suffrage is simply another rod placed in the hands of "the great houses," or a crowbar in the hands of demagogues.

A New Turn in Mexican Affairs.

Events crowd each other in Mexico. It is but three days ago that we announced the accession of General ROBLES to power at the capital, and the probabilities of an immediate restoration of the Juarez Government. The movement of ROBLES was understood to be in the interest of the latter; and it was also understood to be in the interest of President BUCHANAN'S Mexican policy, so far as the acquisition of new territory was concerned. Some little congratulation upon a change so propitious to all interests was justifiable; the organs of the Administration being unusually lavish of ascriptions to the President's sagacity, who, through the fog and tumult of Mexican affairs, had patiently awaited this precise turn to vindicate his apparently culpable inactivity. All this but three days ago! To-day we have the reverse of this agreeable picture. Gen. ROBLES, it seems, really entertained no friendly purposes toward the Liberal Government. His action, on the contrary, argued animosity to the Constitution; for so far from acting in accordance with its provisions, in determining who should administer the Government, he summoned a Junta, or Convention of notables, precisely similar in character to the unauthorized body which raised ZULOAGA, now a fugitive, to the Dictatorship. The Junta, consisting of three delegates from each State, forthwith elected Gen. MIRAMON, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, President. Thus the whole result of the Robles *pronunciamiento* has been to transfer the central usurpation from weaker to stronger hands, and to increase the labors and the hazards of the Liberal cause.

Gen. MANUEL MIRAMON, the new military chief of the Republic, is an addition to the list of those who have reached the summit of ambition in early life. Born in 1832, he is now in his 27th year. He first figured conspicuously in the insurrection of ZULOAGA last Winter. Upon the death of Gen. OSOLLOS he was placed at the head of the Army, signalizing his promotion by a great victory over Gen. VIDAURRI, near San Luis Potosi, Sept. 29. More recently he has beaten the Liberal DEGOLLADO without the gates of Guadalajara, and forced his way into that city. These achievements attest his military capacity. We shall see presently whether his administrative abilities are proportioned to his skill in arms. His coming into power will necessarily postpone the adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, unless the Constitutional Government be at once strengthened by the recognition of the American Executive.

MR. SLIDELL'S MODE OF GETTING CUBA.—The honorable Senator from Louisiana desires to get Cuba. In this he is by no means singular. He has a plan to effect that end. On Monday he proposed it to the Senate in the form of a bill. It is simply to renew negotiations for purchasing the much-coveted island. We do not understand that Mr. SLIDELL has taken out a patent for his invention. Possibly he may indulge a lurking suspicion that it is not perfectly original. Others may doubt its efficacy. Mr. S. proposes to place thirty millions of dollars in the hands of the President—for what? Surely not as the price which Spain must be expected to require. By no means. Mr. SLIDELL himself does not anticipate the purchase for a sum so ridiculously small. His object is simply to open negotiations; and for this, thirty millions is a good deal more than enough.

We have slight faith in the efficacy of mere negotiation. Unfortunately there must be two parties to a bargain of purchase and sale. Were it otherwise, Mr. SLIDELL need not wait long for Cuba. One of the two required for this contract is Spain; and Spain obstinately refuses. We do not see how Mr. SLIDELL'S thirty millions is to overcome the rooted unwillingness of that most obstinate of Kingdoms. Perhaps he does.

QUARANTINE.—Mr. DURYEA, a member of Assembly from Brooklyn, does not quite despair of the common sense and neighborly liberality of New-Jersey. On Monday, he offered a joint resolution that a Committee of three be appointed by the Governor and Senate to meet a like Committee to be appointed by New-Jersey, to confer on Quarantine affairs, which resolution was laid over. Mr. D's motives are no doubt good; better, perhaps, than his judgment. We fear that New-Jersey will never relinquish Sandy Hook. It is a locality of which she is inordinately proud, and no price yet offered or thought of by the State of New-York constitutes an adequate temptation. It is time and money wasted to appoint the commission Mr. D. proposes. The Quarantine will be removed, but we must look at home for a new location. A correspondent, long a resident of Richmond County, suggests as, in his opinion, the most favorable spot for a new Quarantine which has yet been mentioned, the tongue of land adjacent to the Great Kills on the southeast front of Staten Island. This place is about ten miles from the battery. It is a sandy point, extending into the Lower Bay, and more than two miles distant from any habitations. In the opinion of our correspondent it possesses every requisite for convenience and safety. Its occupation for Quarantine purposes could, he thinks, occasion no offence or alarm, while a great pecuniary saving would be effected by thus using land already formed instead of attempting to create an island on Orchard Shoals. The subject demands attention, and every suggestion which appears practical should be brought forward for consideration.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.—This subject has again been brought to the notice of the Legislature. A few days ago Mr. LAW moved in the Assembly for a Select Committee to report on a proposition that deposits which have lain unclaimed in banks for a period so long as to warrant the presumption that no claim will ever be made, shall be taken from the institutions having them in charge, by the State, and added to the Common School Fund. The resolution passed, and a Select Committee was appointed. Yesterday an unsuccessful attempt was made to discharge that Committee and refer the subject to the Committee on Ways and Means. But a motion prevailed to require a report previous to further action, from all the banks in New-York and Brooklyn, of the amount of dividends unclaimed for six years past.

Strenuous opposition is made to the measure proposed by Mr. LAW, proceeding chiefly from the institutions interested, which naturally desire to retain control of all the funds in their possession. On the other hand it is asserted that the aggregate of deposits unclaimed is nearly or quite three millions; that this large sum has lain so long as to make it morally certain that no owner will ever appear; and that the money accumulating for the benefit of the banks, should be applied to some public use. The matter is one which deserves careful attention and involves important legal inquiries.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—Mr. JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON, one of the brothers of the celebrated Hutchinson Family, died at Lynn, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 11. JUDSON, JOHN and ASA, and their sister ABBY, made their public appearance as a quartette band nearly fifteen years ago, and attracted overflowing audiences in this City and elsewhere for some years. The old Broadway Tabernacle, seating over three thousand persons, was packed night after night by enthusiastic admirers of the "Family's" simple melodies. The whole party afterwards visited England, where they received a welcome quite as cordial. Laying claim to no special excellence as musicians, the brothers and their sister commended themselves to popular favor by their unostentatious manner, and made a decided impression by their proclivity to reforms. All of them were Abolitionists, and their "Songs of Freedom" were the staple article in their musical programme. Nine or ten years ago, the Family was broken up. ABBY, the sister, married a son of the Rev. Dr. PATTON of this City, and retired from the public concerts. The three brothers continued their travels, but were finally compelled to suspend their performances on account of an attack of insanity which afflicted JUDSON, who has just died. JESSE, an older brother, was the manager of the concerts, and, under his skillful engineering, the family were placed in circumstances of pecuniary abundance. Perhaps no troup of singers ever enjoyed a more satisfactory success. Of late years, the brothers have seldom appeared. The public taste demanded a style of music more cultivated, and the day of the HUTCHINSONS went by. Of the original four, to whom many thousands in this City were once glad to listen, only three now survive. MRS. PATTON, and JOHN and ASA HUTCHINSON.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes: "I regret to record the untimely death of one of the most promising young literary men of France. I mean M. Rigault. He, M. Provost-Paredol, M. Taine and M. Edmond About, were the most promising men of letters now rising to succeed the present generation. He was working in his study last Thursday, in perfect health, when all at once he found his memory gone. He went to Evreux; became rapidly worse, and sank Tuesday. He was only 38 years old. You may remember a similar melancholy case in Boston, some years ago—Mr. Gallison, who fell a victim to his ambition and over-prolonged study. He was Mr. Chas. Sumner's predecessor as reporter of the decisions delivered in the United States District Court. The medical profession have lost M. Berard, a Professor in the Medical School here. He was a physiologist of great scientific attainments, although he never shone as a discoverer. Prince Jerome is said to be gradually sinking into the grave. Dr. Rayer and two other physicians visit him daily."

The California papers announce the sudden death of Mr. EDWARD POLLOCK, one of the editors of the *California Home Journal*, and a promising young poet.

THE GALWAY STEAMERS.—A large and influential meeting was held in Dublin on the 22d ultimo, upon the subject of postal communication with America. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the commercial, social and political interests of the Kingdom demand the most extended facilities for frequent, punctual and rapid communication with America,—and that the geographical position of Ireland suggests that as the proper point of departure. The new Galway line of steamers was indorsed as worthy of the most favorable consideration, and the most speedy adoption of measures to render its advantages available to the public was urged. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Government to secure its attention to the subject.

AFFAIRS IN HOBOKEN.—Great complaint is made in West Hoboken of the want of sidewalks. In muddy weather, the streets are nearly impassable. A Course of Lectures is in progress at Library Hall. The third of the Course was given on Tuesday evening by Dr. SHEPARD, whose subject was "Vesuvius and its Neighbors."

"UNCLE TOM" IN ITALIAN.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes:

"You should get Professor MONTI to translate 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' from Italian into English. Mrs. STOWE herself would not recognize her bantling. The Pope having read 'Uncle Tom,' and being delighted with it, determined to have it done into Italian for the edification of his subjects. Strange changes took place in the sleight of words, and by the time 'Uncle Tom' and the rest of the characters in the book learned to speak Italian fluently, the 'good people' became fervent Papists and the 'bad folks' deep-dyed Protestants, and finally *Legree* puts *Uncle Tom* to death, because the poor negro would not forsake his belief in the doctrine of the—Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary!"

THE RIGDON MURDER IN BALTIMORE—CONVICTION OF CROPPS.—The trial of MARION CROPPS, indicted, with PETER CORRIE, for the murder of police officer RIGDON, was closed yesterday by a verdict against the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree." The jury, as was expected from the unbroken and irrefutable mass of testimony tracing the murder directly to the accused, found no difficulty in coming to an agreement, and, after a brief absence from the court-room, returned and announced their decision.—*Baltimore American, Jan. 12.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HARBOR, THE ICE, AND THE WEATHER.—The moderated temperature of yesterday was nowhere more apparent than upon the East and North Rivers, and in the vicinity of the various ferries. There was no new ice of any consequence, although there was an abundance of the old crop, collected during the previous two days and nights. At each ebb and full of the tide large quantities of ice accumulated between Governor's Island and the Battery, but it was not of sufficient thickness to offer any serious obstructions to the ferry-boats and vessels. The pilots who came up from sea yesterday reported large fields of ice in the Lower Bay, extending a considerable way out toward the light-ship. Raritan Bay was also full of floating ice, making the services of steam-tugs very necessary to vessels bound out or in. The Sound boats report quantities of floating ice between this City and Saybrook, but, with the return of milder weather, the fears that Throg's Neck would be frozen over have been dispelled. The *Commodore* and *Plymouth Rock* continue to make their trips in regular time. The *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut* meet with some floating ice near New-London, but there is no serious interruption on this account, and the business of the line progresses with its accustomed regularity. The *Elm City*, *Champion* and *Traveller* of the New-York and New-Haven Line, find considerable ice in the harbor of New-Haven, but it has not, thus far, prevented them from making their usual time. Last evening there were indications of rain, and the weather-wise, including Mr. MERIAM, pronounced the cold cycle at an end—for the present. The wind had dropped into a calm, with indications of "hauling" to the eastward.

THE BOGUS CUBAN FILLIBUSTERS.—In addition to the particulars given in the affidavit of the returned laborers, in yesterday's TIMES, it appears, from the statements of the contractors, that the companions of JOICE are part of a large shipment of laborers who have been sent out in three different vessels. One of these shipments caused the seizure of the vessel by Marshal RYNDERS as she was going down the bay, under the supposition that they were fillibusters. The passengers by the *Linda Stuart*, according to the information received by the contractors' agents, have been sent back upon a similar suspicion on the part of the Cuban authorities. The fact that Irishmen among them have remained, and with many others of their countrymen continue on the work of the road, is an evidence of this, apart from the intelligence, which had preceded the return of the party, in the New-Orleans dispatch, speaking of a fillibuster landing having been attempted upon Cuba. The statement in yesterday's TIMES, to the effect that General NYE had procured the shipment of these men, is based upon the fact that he and his partner, Mr. MCCOUN, have acted as counsel and agents in this City for the contractors. They allege that a specific contract, in printed forms, such as the returned laborers speak of, as having been produced by Mr. DALTON in Cuba, was signed by a l who went on board the *Linda Stuart*, and this alone and no others can be shown by those men, who had each a copy attached to his passport. As to the coarseness of their fare, it is alleged that twenty-five dollars a head was paid for their passage and board, the provisions to be the same as that furnished to the seamen. They were to bring their own bedding, which some neglected to do, expecting to run down into a tropical climate in a few days. Not a few had shawls, pistols, and other indications which are not customary among laborers, and which led to some question as to whether they would carry out their contract, upon their appearance on board. Some portion of the men were directed to the Shipping Agent by Capt. COULTER of the Twenty-second Ward, who is constantly sending men in various directions upon like openings. The contracts and other business in this connection were conducted by Mr. MCCOUN, and not by General NYE, who alleges that he has had no dealing with these men.

SKATING AND CURLING ON THE CENTRAL PARK.—There were large crowds of persons at the Central Park, yesterday, either as participants or spectators of the exciting enjoyments of skating and curling. A number of the New-York Caledonia Curling Club met on the pond, and had a most spirited match with an equal number of the Thistle Club. The play lasted four and a half hours, when, time being called, the Caledonians were found to be fifteen shots ahead. The game stood 38 for Caledonia and 23 for Thistle. Having beaten their rivals in every contest in which they have engaged, the Caledonians of New-York have fairly earned their claim to a decided superiority in their grand national game. We understand that another match will be played on the pond, to-day, between the same parties for the substantial prize (after a hard day's work) of a supper of beef and greens, with, perhaps, some real mountain dew to wash them down and aid digestion. The two clubs will send out their best players, and a most exciting contest may be expected on the rink.

BASE BALL.—A special meeting of the National Association of Base Ball Players was held last evening at "The Gotham" in the Bowery. A large representation of the delegates from the various Clubs belonging to the Association was present. Judge W. H. VAN COTT, the President, took the Chair, and WM. ROSS POSTLEY was the Secretary. A report was received from the Special Committee, appointed to confer with the Central Park Commissioners, respecting the appropriation of a portion of the Central Park for the use of the Clubs belonging to the Association. The Committee reported that the Committee of the Board of Commissioners had not come to any definite conclusion, except that in the event of a location being assigned to any of the New-York Base Ball Clubs, two-thirds, at least, of the members of said clubs must be residents of the City of New-York. There is some talk of the principal clubs of the Association enrolling themselves under the general law respecting chartered institutions. The meeting transacted some routine business and adjourned subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMPTROLLER.—Mr. HAWS has issued a circular to the several departments of the City Government, requesting information on certain specified points. He desires a list of the books in each office, and a sketch of the accounts kept in them; also a statement of the periodical or occasional returns made by such departments, and he concludes by expressing his earnest desire to effect all such practical improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the Comptroller's Department as are required by the public interest. He invites from all persons who, from their connection with the government of the City, or otherwise, are acquainted with the subject, any information or suggestion which will the better enable him to accomplish so desirable an object. The circular further states that until otherwise directed by the Department, the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the methods of conducting its financial business, will remain unchanged.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Committee met at No. 618 Broadway last evening, Dr. ALANSON S. JONES, of the Fifteenth Ward temporary Chairman, in the Chair. JAMES B. COOPER, of the Seventeenth Ward, and THOMAS G. BAKER, of the Fourteenth Ward, acted as Secretaries. A Committee of seven on contested seats,—JAMES KELLY Chairman,—was appointed. Resolutions commending the Governor's Message, and denouncing the conduct of Councilman WM. H. VALENTINE, were adopted. The Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the temporary Chairman, when the Committee on Contested Seats should be ready to report.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown gentleman, respectably dressed, called for a room at French's Hotel, which he occupied only for a few moments, during which time he swallowed a bottle of corrosive sublimate. He then came into the bar-room, and, taking a seat, said that he had taken poison, and expected to live only a short time. The inmates of the Hotel immediately called in Sergeant CROFT, who took him to the City Hospital, where an antidote was administered. The man was about 55 years of age, and is a native of Ireland. He assigned as a reason for his attempt at suicide that he was tired of life. At 11 o'clock last night he was yet living.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.—The new Athenæum Club has been fully organized and gone into operation. The Club has taken the commodious house No. 48 Clinton-place, until next May, when they will remove to more spacious apartments on Union-square, or in that immediate neighborhood. The Club-rooms were opened last night for the first time, when there was a very pleasant gathering of the members, and it will hereafter be open at all hours for the resort of its members, who now number about two hundred.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATED GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at Mozart Hall last evening, STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, temporary Chairman, in the Chair. The following officers were elected after considerable delay, PETER G. MALONEY, a candidate for Chairman, having resigned in favor of the successful candidate: Chairman, JAMES C. WILLET; Vice-Chairman, CHARLES A. MAYO; Secretaries, EDWARD TIMPSON, GEORGE W. HOSMER; Treasurer, JAMES LYNCH; Sergeant-at-Arms, MORTIMER SULLIVAN.

THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday evening at the residence of CHAS. WELFORD, Esq., when the following officers were unanimously elected: *President*—Hon. George Folson. *Vice-Presidents*—Francis L. Hawks, D.D., L.L.D., and John W. Francis, M.D., L.L.D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Alexander J. Catheal. *Recording Secretary*—Theodore Dwight. *Treasurer*—Thomas Ewbank, Esq. *Librarian*—George H. Moore, Esq.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met at 3 P. M. yesterday. GEORGE C. ROBERTSON, of the Sixteenth, HENRY B. MORAN, of the Eighteenth, and GEORGE DICKINSON, of the Seventeenth Precincts, were restored to the force. About 50 of the 193 additional policemen, whose appointment has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, were appointed. A series of charges were preferred against Sergeant ALFRED BIRNEY by the Deputy Superintendent, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.—The alarm of fire at 6 o'clock yesterday morning proceeded from the Public School building in Crosby, near Spring-street. Burning coals had been carelessly thrown into the ash-box, and it had taken fire. A damage of about $200 to the furniture and school books was effected before the fire could be extinguished.

THE NEW-YORK OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors and members of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital was held at their rooms, No. 6 Stuyvesant Institute, on Tuesday evening, when the annual election for a Board of Directors for the year 1859 took place. The surgeons, Drs. STEPHENSON and GARRISH, presented their annual report, whereby it appeared that 927 new patients, suffering with diseases of the eye, had been treated during the year 1858, making 6,625 poor persons treated at the Institution since its organization in 1852.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—No business was transacted by the Board of Commissioners at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The weekly statement shows that 511 immigrants arrived during the week ending Jan. 12, making a total, since first of January, of 755, against 960 to the same date last year. There were 1,207 inmates in the Marine and Ward's Island Hospitals on the 12th inst. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand, is $6,404 28.

GAME-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—It was announced that an adjourned meeting of this Association would be held yesterday morning at 10½ A. M., at the building of the American Express Company. An hour after the time named but two members of the Committee were present, and no attempt was made to transact any business.

Police Reports.

CHAPTER OF STABBING CASES.—Instead of an abatement in the use of the knife, stabbing cases are manifestly on the increase. We have three for to-day's record. At a late hour on Wednesday evening, Catharine McCloud and Mary Cairns, two female residents of the Fifth Ward, whose reputations are not particularly good, were drinking vile rum in one of the low groggeries that abound in the vicinity. The vile rum led to abusive language, which ended in Mary's stabbing Catherine in four places, each stab being deemed dangerous. The subject of the assault was taken to the Hospital, where she will doubtless die. Her murderous assailant was arrested and taken to the Tombs.... John O'Connell, residing at No. 41 Worth-street, had a contest, yesterday, with his wife Catharine. When the blood of the O'Connell had reached boiling heat, he seized a table-knife, and endeavored with it to make mince meat of his wife. The weapon, fortunately, was remarkably dull, and O'Connell did not succeed in accomplishing his proposed feat of anti-professional dissection. Catharine, however, received several savage flesh cuts, sufficient to demand her removal to the Hospital. The husband was committed to the Tombs, and an opportunity given for his blood to subside into a normal state.... Patrick King, a youth 16 years old, who stabbed Timothy Dillon in the back a few days since, as previously reported, was arrested yesterday. Dillon is still in the Hospital suffering from his injuries. Patrick was locked up in the City Prison.

OVERTAKEN BY JUSTICE.—Somewhat over a year ago, Wm. Wilson, *alias* "Country," and Wm. McWilliams, *alias* Haycock, *alias* Dyer, two noted burglars of New-York, took a professional jaunt through Westchester County. Their journey was an extended one, as they visited nearly all the towns of the county. The tour was a pecuniarily brilliant one, as it was some time before the emissaries of the law got upon their track. Wilson was, however, finally arrested, taken before a Westchester County Jury, convicted, and sent to Sing Sing. McWilliams has since kept himself somewhat secluded, but on Wednesday two Tweifth Ward officers discovered him in their Precinct, and arrested him after an exciting chase. The prisoner was taken to White Plains, and there is a fair promise of his joining his old ally in the Sing Sing penal establishment.

BOGUS SAMARITANS.—On Wednesday evening Wm. Baker, residing at No. 132 Third-street, accidentally slipped upon the sidewalk, and fractured his leg. A carriage was obtained, and he was placed inside, to be conveyed to his residence. Two individuals evinced a decidedly Samaritan turn of mind, and were very generous in rendering assistance. Mr. Baker was not long in discovering that the *pseudo* Samaritans had suddenly disappeared, and with them his gold watch and chain. Subsequently one of the heartless renegades was arrested, and identified by Mr. Baker. The other escaped by dodging into an alley near the Five Points. The prisoner, who gave his name as Edward Walker, was assigned quarters at the Tombs.

THE FRACAS IN WORTH-STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing a report, in your issue of this morning, stating that a man named Lyons was murderously assaulted by two brothers, named O'Neil, in the groggery of Marty Sullivan, in Worth-street, I beg to say that the statement is incorrect, as the fracas in question occurred at O'Leary's, No. 137 Worth-street, near Centre-st. The blunder was made by Captain Joseph Dowling, or some of his subordinates. By inserting this in your valuable journal, you will oblige Yours, TIMOTHY CONNOLLY,
No. 149 Worth-street.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE EIGHTEENTH-STREET FIRE.—The fatal burning of JAMES GAFFNEY, at the fire in Eighteenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was yesterday the subject of the Coroner's inquisition. The deceased, as shown in the evidence, was a very intemperate man, and at a late hour in the evening preceding the fire went to bed intoxicated. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by burns accidentally received." The deceased was of Irish nativity, 60 years of age, and leaves a family.

THE THREE-PINTS-OF-GIN CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of Anthony Ottink, reported upon the Nineteenth Ward returns as having died from drinking three pints of gin at a single draught. The evidence showed that the statement regarding the excessive gin drinking was incorrect. The deceased was, however, excessively intemperate in his habits, and his intemperance caused his death. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

EXTREME DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—Yesterday an inquest was held upon the body of ANDREW WOLFE, who was reported to have been frozen to death. According to the evidence, it appeared that exposure and want of proper nourishment were the causes of death, and a verdict was thus rendered. Deceased was a German, 45 years old, and his residence was at No. 34 Laurens-street.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.—Ellen Baker, an Irishwoman, has been in the habit, for some time past, of taking laudanum to quiet her nerves. Yesterday she took an overdose of the narcotic, and death ensued. An inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

The Board of Education.

ORGANIZATION FOR 1859.

The Board of Education met yesterday evening for the purpose of organizing for the year. Forty-two members answered to their names, and there was quite a large number of spectators present. At 5 o'clock the Clerk, Mr. THOS. J. BOESE, called the Board to order, when MESSRS. DAVENPORT and TUTHILL were severally nominated for temporary Chairman. On the vote being taken, Mr. TUTHILL was announced as having received 20 votes and Mr. DAVENPORT 15. Mr. TUTHILL, on taking the Chair, returned thanks, and then the Board proceeded to ballot for a permanent President with the following result:

Names.	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.	3d Ballot.
Warren	15	20	21
Waterbury	16	15	15
Adams	6	5	4
Green	1	0	0
Benedict	1	0	0
Cushing	1	0	0
Marriner	1	0	0
Eager	0	2	2

The whole number of votes cast was 42, and the number necessary to a choice 22. As no one had received the requisite number, Mr. GREEN moved that the Board take a recess of 15 minutes for consultation, which was carried. When the time had expired the Board proceeded to ballot again, with the following result:

	4th Ballot.	5th Ballot.
Warren	18	17
Waterbury	17	17
Adams	6	5
Green	1	2
Benedict	0	1

Mr. ADAMS now withdrew his name, and the Board balloted again as follows:

	6th Ballot.	7th Ballot.	8th Ballot.
Warren	21	18	20
Waterbury	16	16	12
Mason	2	1	1
Eager	1	0	0
Benedict	1	1	0
Cushing	1	0	0
Green	0	4	7
Williams	0	1	2
Davenport	0	1	0

Mr. GREEN now announced that he was not a candidate for the Presidency of the Board, and that he would not accept it if elected. The Board then proceeded to ballot again, with the following result:

	9th Bal.		9th Bal.
Warren	22	Eager	2
Waterbury	15	Lee	1
Mason	2		

Mr. WATERBURY then moved that the election of Mr. WARREN be declared unanimous.

The temporary Chairman then appointed Messrs. WATERBURY and ADAMS to conduct Mr. WARREN to the Chair, which they did, and then the President drew from his pocket a lengthy address, which he read to the Board. After thanking the Board for having elected him, he referred to the circumstances of the recent election, the most prominent feature in which was, in his opinion, the "Bible Question." He believed members had been elected with special reference to their position on that question. He hoped the Holy Bible would be read in all our Schools, with simplicity and in power. He would not have any sectarian feelings, nor bigot's decree, enter into those nurseries of learning; but he would have kept within those walls the sacred words which can raise the nation to its utmost height. In speaking of the Free Academy, he hoped the members would visit it and make themselves familiar with its management, and that the Committee would see that the course of study laid down be carried out. As the Normal School had not answered the expectations of its friends, it would become necessary for the Board to consider and adopt some other plan for the education of teachers, and he hoped the members would give the subject all the consideration its importance demanded. He recommended strongly better School-houses for the colored children, and better ventilation in the Schools generally.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Clerk, with the following result:

Thomas H. Boese..... 39 | Scattering..... 3

The reelection of Mr. BOESE was then made unanimous.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating $3,000 for contingencies; and another, which was also adopted, requiring the Comptroller to place $100,000 at the disposal of the Board.

The election of Standing Committees being next in order, the following were elected by ballot:

Free Academy—Messrs. Tuthill, Curtis, Williams, Crozier, Bloomfield, Adams, Ranney.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Cushing, Glover, Tucker, Fairman, Eager.

Normal Schools—Messrs. Eager, O'Keefe, Farr, Stafford, Dougherty, Mason, O'Grady.

Evening Schools—Messrs. Timpson, Slote, Byrne, White, Marriner, Farley, Gildersleeve.

The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon, SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., President in the Chair. The minutes were read and approved, when the Chair called for communications. Under this order of business, Mr. STUDWELL, of the Fifth Ward, presented a communication from WM. A. WHITNEY, proposing to employ the female convicts in the Penitentiary, but without stating upon what terms. In connection with this matter, Mr. STUDWELL offered a resolution authorizing the Penitentiary Committee to make an arrangement with Mr. WHITNEY, as proposed, for a term not to exceed one year, from the 1st instant, which was adopted without debate. Mr. BOGERT, of the Ninth Ward, presented the monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary, from which it appears there are at the present time 254 inmates of the Penitentiary—males, 156; females, 98. Admitted during the month, 111—males, 87; females, 24. Discharged, 124—males, 74; females, 50. The report was placed on file. Mr. TUNIS G. BERGEN presented a draft of an act empowering the Superintendents of the Poor to commit paupers to the Lunatic Asylum when necessary, without the tedious and expensive formula of going before a magistrate. The same act authorizes the Clerk of the Superintendents of the Poor to take testimony, swear witnesses, &c. It was referred to the Law Committee, which Committee subsequently reported in favor of the act, and the Clerk was directed to forward to Albany. The report of Surrogate DAWSON for December was received and referred; total receipts, $800 15. A communication was received from the Commissioner of Jurors, in reply to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board, giving a detailed statement of all the monies received. Placed on file. The next order of business was receiving the reports of Committees. The Law Committte reported that the Commissioner of Jurors had paid over all moneys received to the County Treasurer, but that the Commissioner of Excise had not. The money received by them was in Bank, but could not be turned over to the County without all of the Commissioners signing the order. Two of them were disposed to do this, but Mr. WYCKOFF declined to do it, as he would not be forced to do so by Mr. T. G. BERGEN, who offered the resolution upon which the report is based. On motion of Mr. BERGEN, the President of the Board was directed to lay the matter before the Grand Jury now in session. The act relative to the pay of Sheriff was presented, adopted, and the Clerk was directed to forward to Albany. The first section provides that from and after Jan. 1, 1861, the Sheriff of the County shall be entitled to receive only $2,400 per annum in lieu of all other pay or perquisites as now received, except an allowance of $600 per annum for making the annual returns of criminal convictions to the Secretary of State. (The salary of the Sheriff, now under the fee system, is estimated to be worth from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum.) Section 2 of the act provides for paying the salary semi-annually, in the same manner as all otherC ounty bills now. Section 3 makes it the duty of all magistrates and Courts in the County to sentence all persons who, on conviction, are liable to imprisonment for a period exceeding ten days, to confinement in the Penitentiary instead of the Jail, as now. Section 4 provides that every prisoner escaping, or attempting to escape, shall be liable to an extra term of imprisonment not to exceed twice the number of months for which he is under sentence at the time the attempt is made. And Section 5 says that second comers for the same offence may be sentenced to imprisonment for double the time of the first sentence. The ordinance relative to shell-fish was taken up and adopted, and is now in force. The First section prohibits any person, not a resident of the County, from taking up shell-fish of any kind from their beds, under a penalty of $25 for each offence, in addition to the value of the fish so taken. Section 2 prohibits "dredging" for shell-fish, under a penalty of $50 for each offence, in addition to the value of the fish. Section 3 authorizes summary proceedings before any magistrate in the County. Section 4 empowers all persons to arrest without process, and to seize upon all property in use by offenders. Section 5 makes it the duty of all officers to arrest offenders. Section 6 authorizes the penalty. Section 7 authorizes a magistrate to commit, where a fine is imposed, and expense is not paid; and section 9 gives one half of the fine collected to the informer, and the balance goes into the County Treasury. The Committee on accounts of Store-keeper reported in favor of contracting for the provisions required for the County Buildings, so far as practicable, offering as a reason therefor that however well disposed the committee might be to make the purchases at the lowest rates, it would be impossible for them to purchase at as low prices as can be obtained by contract. Mr. T. G. BERGEN doubted the expediency of the proposed change, and asked that the report might be referred to the Alms House Committee for examination, which suggestion was agreed upon. Under the special order, the Board elected HIRAM HELMES as Keeper of the Penitentiary, *vice* Mr. EDWARDS, resigned. There were two reports—majority and minority—submitted by the Penitentiary Committee relative to purchasing additional ground for the County buildings. One recommends purchasing the Crook farm, at $25,000; the other in favor of remaining in *statu quo* for the present. Both repoits were laid on the table till the first Wednesday in February, to which time the Board, at a late hour, reluctantly adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—No less than three fatal accidents have occurred during the last two days, from the taking fire of clothes. The case of CORNELIA E. JENKINS, daughter of JOSEPH JENKINS, residing at No. 257 Gold-street, was recorded yesterday morning. CATHARINE PRICE, a servant girl, residing in the family of GEORGE D. HICKS, No. 54 Devoe-street, was shockingly burned on Tuesday, by her clothes taking fire while at work near a hot stove, and died the same night. The third case was that of MARY SCULLY, who was burned at house No. 148 Canton street, where she was employed, and died in the City Hospital on Tuesday night. Yesterday a child three years old, named BURT, residing at the corner of North Second and Second-street, was severely burned by its clothes taking fire. The injuries are not necessarily fatal.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The suit of JONAS MULHADO against the City Railroad Company, for damages sustained by reason of being run over by a car on Court-street last year, was brought to trial, for the second time, in the Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM. At the conclusion of the testimony for plaintiff, defendants' counsel asked to have the case dismissed, as, according to plaintiff's own testimony, he had not exercised sufficient care himself to entitle him to damages. The Court thought there was sufficient for a jury to pass upon, and the case was proceeded with. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict late last evening.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The City Railroad Company contemplate applying to the Common Council for permission to erect a light shed at the foot of Fulton-street, where the cars stop, so that passengers can pass into the ferry-house without being exposed to the weather. The shed will be so constructed as not to interfere with the passage of vehicles in that vicinity.

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a small frame house on Bond-street, near Fulton-avenue, occupied as a paint shop, and a frame dwelling adjoining, both occupied in part by CHARLES WILLIAMS, were consumed by fire. Mr. WILLIAMS loss is about $1,500, and was not insured. A part of the dwelling was occupied as a meat market by WM. WALTS, whose loss is light. This fire was first discovered by Officers DONNELLY and SMITH, of the Third Precinct, who gave the alarm in season to prevent more disastrous consequences.

A COOL VILLAIN.—Some weeks ago the house of THOMAS M. CLARK, No. 100 South-Ninth-street, was robbed of property to considerable value. About dark on Friday last a man in disguise came to the house had an interview with Mr. CLARK, obtained a pledge of secrecy, and then promised to return the stolen property upon the payment of $10. The money was paid and the stolen property returned.

A MISSING BOY FOUND DROWNED.—A boy 12 years of age, named CHARLES F. WISE, residing with his parents at No. 145 Smith-street, suddenly disappeared one week ago last Monday. Yesterday his body was found in a cistern on the premises. Coroner HOAXON held an inquest, when a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—A child of a family residing at the corner of Washington and Grand streets, Greenpoint, died yesterday from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, accidentally administered by its mother.

THE WATER WORKS.—The Water Commissioners have applied to the Legislature for power to raise the necessary money to pay the expense of changing the canal on the Brooklyn Water Works east of Baisley's Pond, to a covered conduit.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit $3 bills on the Bank of New-Jersey, New-Brunswick, were freely circulated in this City Tuesday evening last.

COURT CALENDAR.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 45, 49 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74. *City Court*—Nos. 3, 9, 14, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 4, 12, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Naval Intelligence.

THE JAMESTOWN AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—Captain KENNEDY, of the United States sloop *Jamestown*, was at Aspinwall on the sailing of the *Moses Taylor*, and reported that the *Savannah* was lying inside the bar at San Juan del Norte, drawing 21 feet, while there was only 21 feet 8 inches of water on the bar. She would be unable to get out, unless by the aid of one of the English Mail steamers or the *Valorous*. He says there is no doubt that the bar, the inside, and the river San Juan, as far up as its junction with the Colorado, are rapidly filling up; the Colorado is now passing nearly all the water, and it is, of course, enlarging itself, while the process of filling goes on with increasing rapidity. He says that in September last a pole with a light upon it was placed on the end of the spit at Punta Arenas, by the *Basalisk*, to guide her boats at night when entering the river from the outside; now this pole stands 180 *feet from the present end of the spit*, which has extended itself that distance towards the opposite shore. The channel has, perhaps, a width of some 500 or 600 feet. The next wet season may again deepen it, but he says he would not be surprised if the harbor were soon closed to all large sea-going steamers. The remedy would be, of course, the diversion of more water from the Colorado by an artificial harbor; but, as all know, these operations are sometimes accompanied by unlooked-for results. Some progress was made some time since in accumulating materials for this dam but the matter was allowed to rest.

Senators Douglas and Slidell—Letter from Mr. Douglas.

From the Washington States.

To the Editor of the States:

Since my recent arrival in New-York, I have seen, for the first time, a publication made by the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, denying positively that he authorized, or in any manner countenanced, the statement published in the *Press and Tribune*, of Chicago, just before the late Illinois election, to the effect that the slaves belonging to my children, in Mississippi, were cruelly and inhumanly treated. In this denial, Mr. SLIDELL does justice to himself. He goes further, and says: "That the alleged statement, let it come from whatever source it may, is a base fabrication, in whole and in part, without a shadow of foundation in truth." In this he does justice to me; for, as the guardian of my children I hold myself responsible for the manner in which these slaves are treated. I should not consider myself called upon to notice Mr. SLIDELL'S publication had he paused here, and not have added the following paragraph:

"Mr. DOUGLAS has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks on me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanation that I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him."

It is due to myself to publish an emphatic denial of the truth of the implication in the above paragraph. It is not true that I have authorized or countenanced anonymous attacks upon Mr. SLIDELL. It is true, however, that when the fact was first brought to my notice, that Dr. BRAINARD, a Federal office-holder, and my enemy, had caused to be published, during my absence, in the Abolition organ of Chicago, this "base fabrication," with the name of the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL as authority for its truth, I denounced it as such a calumny deserved, and expressed the opinion to my friends that it should be copied and circulated for the purpose of showing the base means employed to defeat my election, and also with the view of drawing forth such disclosures as would expose to public contempt the real author of the calumny, which object has been fully accomplished by the letter of Mr. SLIDELL.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

JAN. 7, 1850.

Jenkins and the Globe Hotel.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As a facetious statement in your journal of Monday last, under the caption, "Jenkins in Bad Company," seems, as we think, unfairly to imply negligence or inattention on our part, perhaps you will allow us to say a few words by way of explanation.

It is true that on Monday, Jan. 3, two persons, unknown to us, and named respectively MILLER and JENNINGS (the latter being, we suppose, identical with "Jenkins") were the joint occupants of a room at the Globe Hotel, although neither ourselves nor our employes were made aware of "Jenkins'" trouble till the publication of the above article. The hero of the story, Mr. "Jenkins," exhibits a verdancy quite refreshing when he relates the way in which the nice stranger introduced himself, and how he, "Jenkins," (having money in his clothes) consented to sleep with him; but he shows such a mysterious silliness in keeping himself silent about the alleged outrage for nearly a week as compels us either to doubt his story or laugh at his simplicity.

We fear no contradiction when we state that, small as our charges are, our guests find in our hotel as much security, comfort and attention as can be obtained in more pretentious establishments; and we beg to assure our patrons generally, and "Jenkins" in particular, that had such an occurrence as the one described been brought to our knowledge we would have spared no effort to bring the perpetrator to justice. Believing you will oblige us by inserting this statement in your next impression.

We are, Sir, yours, respectfully,
Proprietors Globe Hotel,
Per WM. JACKSON.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Consumption!—Dr. Churchill's Discovery!—WINCHESTER'S Genuine Preparation of Dr. Churchill's Compound of the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potash—a specific remedy for Consumption—for sale wholesale and retail, at the Sole General Dépôt in the United States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., New-York. Send or call for circulars. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sold also by all respectable druggists.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.
Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.
S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms, may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair,

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Pint bottles, 50 cents; half-pints, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

A New Feature
IN THE
FUR TRADE.
A magnificent stock of
GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
Comprising
MUFFLERS, CAPS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, &c.,
At GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store,
No. 214 Broadway.

Stearns & Marvin's
WHEELER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New York, No. 57 Gravier-st, New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator is the most admired article for the toilet ever offered the public for giving health and beauty to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful, and inclining it to curl. It is free from all deleterious properties. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' white satin and kid slips and gaiters for balls and parties. India-rubber boots and shoes for snow and rain.
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Heavy Gloves, Comforters, Cashmere Mufflers, Under-Shirts, and Drawers, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Warm Overshoes of every description—Wool, fur, and calf-skin dressed with the hair on, &c., warranted to keep the feet dry and warm, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 180 Fulton-st.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Wood's Gymnasium.—Third Annual Exhibition by the members of the above Institution takes place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 21.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous H

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing that Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory, has consented to give a course of

FIVE LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,

At the Academy of Music,

Commencing FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,

To be followed on Wednesday evening, 19th; Friday, 21st; Tuesday, 25th; and Thursday, 27th.

PRO GRAMME.

First—Transition from Ancient to Modern Astronomy; Discovery of the laws of Motion and Gravitation.

Second—The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.

Third—The Motions, Orbits and Physical Characteristics of Comets.

Fourth—The Telescope; Depth of its Penetrating Power; its capacity to Define; its uses in Observation.

Fifth—The Stellar Universe, and the great problems which remain to be solved.

It is believed that Prof. Mitchell is the most lucid and eloquent living lecturer on Astronomy, and the Committee have no hesitancy in promising a high intellectual entertainment to all who attend.

As the Academy of Music will seat four thousand people, it has been decided to charge but One Dollar for the entire course.

Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents.

For sale at the principal bookstores and at the Box Office.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

It is expected that all will be seated before the Lecture commences.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

THIS (Thursday) Jan. 13, at 8.

The sale of seats for Piccolomini's farewell night in New-York commences this morning.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE in New-York of

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,

which is most positively the only time she can be heard in New-York, Mr. Ullman not having been able to obtain an extension of her contract, her services being imperatively required by Mr. Lumley early in April, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

The opera selected for this occasion is

LA TRAVIATA,

she having made in it her *debut* both in Europe and in this country, and established herself as the original Violetta.

It will be given with a most perfect cast,

Signor BRIGNOLI

appearing for the first time together with Piccolomini in this opera. The other rôles by Florenza, Muller, Du breuil. Grand ballet in the second act, with Mlle. SOTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

THIRTEENTH WEEK AND UNABATED SUCCESS OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

THIS EVENING.

Asa Trenchard	Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon	Leviek
Lord Dundreary	Sothern	Florence. Miss	Laura Keene
Coyle	Burnett	Augusta	Effie Germon
Abel Murcott	Couldock	Georgiana	Mrs. Sothern
Binney	Peters	Mary Meredith	Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington			Miss Mary Wells

To conclude with the celebrated farce of

THE MARRIED RAKE.

Mrs. Trictrac. Miss McCarthy | Susan Twist..Miss Honey

Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SIXTH CONSECUTIVE WEEK

OF

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY.

An event unknown before in the City of New-York.

This, and every evening during the week.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

MR. WALLACK as SHYLOCK.

GREAT CAST.

Superb Scenery, Costumes, &c., &c.

Box book open for the week.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,

The entertainment will commence with MAZEPPA.

To be followed by WOMAN'S LOVE.

ENGAGEMENTS BY SEA AND LAND.

The whole terminating with THE MAGIC BARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard

THIS EVENING, Jan. 13, 1859.

The performance will commence with the drama of MOLL PITCHER, OR THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN.

To be succeeded by PO-CA-HON-TAS.

Concluding with the Drama of THE YANKEE TAR AND IRISH SOLDIER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13,

The Grand National Drama of PUTNAM.

Putnam.....Mr. Closkey

To conclude with the Drama of ST. MARY'S EVE.

Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

GLORIOUS REVIVAL—CROWDED HOUSES.

SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

By Messrs. C. H. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.

With new appointments, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

THE FINE ARTS.

OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,

FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY.

Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorence, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also,

A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS.

Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION

of the

AMERICAN UNION,

At No. 629 Broadway,

NOW OPEN.

Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

MRS. FRANCES A. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Those for the ensuing week will be as follows.

Monday Morning, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, Henry VIIIth.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock, Othello.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock, A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Friday Evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, The Tempest.

Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.

This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS, in a delightful variety of entertainments, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, in the AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, TOM NOLDY'S SECRET. Capt. Durand, little Ned Wren; Old Tom Noddy, Master Oliver Wren; MISS MOUNTAINEERS, Rosetta, Little Martha; Tric, Little Ned. The famous AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY and a million of other curiosities to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—MADAME LOUISE ABEL, Pianist, begs leave to announce that she will give her *first Matinee* at the above place on SATURDAY NEXT, January 15, at 1 o'clock, P. M., assisted by distinguished resident artists.

Madame ABEL will play, amongst other pieces, the Sonata in D major by Beethoven; Fragment of the E minor; Concerto by Chopin. A. Tickets to be had at Hall & Son's, C. Breusing's, Scharfenberg & Luis', and Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS.—Now on exhibition at No. 699 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California goldmines, &c., &c. Open from 1 o'clock P. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.—THE CECINI TROUPE of talented artists will commence a series of elegant and novel entertainments on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th instant; after which performance every evening, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of Mons. Cecini.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY—Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Mr. J. PROCTOR TO-NIGHT in Dr. Bird's JIBBENAINOSAY, or NICK OF THE WOODS. The Bouxary Ballet Troupe. New piece—MAD DOGS.

BALLS.

CITY GUARD BALL.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE.

The Ball of the NEW-YORK CITY GUARD

will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALLED BAND, of more than ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS, is engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS TWO DOLLARS, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained of the members, and at the PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES AND HOTELS.

CALEDONIAN CLUB BALL.—THE SECOND annual ball of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Niblo's Garden on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. Robertson's celebrated band is engaged, Professor Macpherson, floor director. The Committee guarantee that this will be the best ball of the season. Tickets $2 each, to be had at the door on the evening of the ball.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The fourth lecture in this course, by Dr E. H. CHAPIN—subject, *Columbus*—will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at Market-st. Church, (the Rev. T. L. Cuyler's.) This change is made on account of the occupancy of Rutgers-st. Church by a Prayer-meeting. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the door, and on Broadway at Hall & Son's, No. 239; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346, and C. Breusing's, No. 701; on Grand-st. at Lord & Taylor's, and Adams & Spencer's, No. 281; and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,

Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette*.

Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; and at the door. Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door.

THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

A NEW LECTURE BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER—written expressly for this occasion—on the *Burdens of Society*, will be delivered before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute.

Admission 25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained of

Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway.

Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway.

Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

Also at the door,

MARK HOYT,

Chairman Lecture Committee.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—TO MR. PASCHAL B. RANDOLPH: We, the undersigned, hereby invite you to deliver one of your very eloquent lectures on Temperance, at your earliest convenience. Signed, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Lyman Beecher, the Hon. George Hall, Abraham Beal, Alexander Campbell, D. G. W. P. S. of T., R. P. Shannon, W. P., W. A. Sudden, J. E. Wharton, and thirty-two others. The Committee respectfully announce that this very able and eloquent man will deliver his thril ing oration on the *Drunkard's Progress*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 15 cents, at the door.

LECTURE.—THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Subject—*Elements of National Perpetuity*. Proceeds for the purpose of liquidating the debt of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had of J. J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson sts.; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 John-st., at the Church, and at the door.

I. G. WORRALL,
D. WYATT,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
} Lecture Committee.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single tickets, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED before the Christian Association of the R. D. Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the Lecture Room of said Church, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. H. D. GANSE. Subject: *How to Work*. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SIGNORA JESSIE WHITE MARIO WILL lecture on *Illustrious Italian Women*, on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Admission 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

Corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

The first annual meeting of this Association, "for the purpose of hearing the reports of the Treasurer and Board of Directors," will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Addresses may be expected from several friends of the Association. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Recording Secretary.

TO THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, upon the application of a few citizens, the object of which is to authorize an assessment of $125,000 on certain property in South Brooklyn, hereinafter described, which sum is to be paid to the Long Island Railroad Company for the purchase and closing of the Atlantic-st. tunnel, and for other kindred purposes therein stated.

The property upon which this enormous assessment is to be imposed, is designated as follows:

Atlantic-st. and Atlantic-av., from the Atlantic-st. ferry to the city line.

State-st., from the East River to Court-st.

Pacific-st., from East River to city line.

Bergen-st., from Court-st. to the city line.

Dean-st., from Court-st. to the city line.

As nearly all the property owners upon whom this assessment will fall, are entirely ignorant of this movement, not having been consulted in relation to it, a meeting of such as are opposed to this proposed law, is requested to be held on Friday the 14th inst., at 7 P. M., at No. 120 Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, over Hunt's store, for the purpose of taking such measures as the circumstances of the case may require.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Subject—*Distillation*. The public are invited. Per order, JAMES J. MAPES, President.

JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

THE HOOSIER PREACHER.—THE ELOquent Dr. JACKSON, of Indiana, will preach EVERY EVENING this week, (except Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Come hear him preach the Word of Truth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE OF THE NORTHWEST.

The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the advantages of Advertising in the DUBUQUE EXPRESS AND HERALD, The Oldest Paper in Iowa, Having just entered on its SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly, and has a VERY WIDE CIRCULATION in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.

J. B. DORR, Proprietor.

DUBUQUE, Dec. 27, 1858.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

SALE OF SALMON FISHERIES IN LOWER CANADA.—Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this office until noon of Tuesday, March 15, 1859, for Five Years' Lease of the Exclusive Rights of Salmon and Sea Trout Fishery, upon the undermentioned rivers of Lower Canada:

The rivers Musquarro, Great Natashquan, Little Natashquan, Moisic, Sainte Marguerite, (en bas,) Pentecost, Trinity, Goodbout, Laval, Escoumain, and Sainte Marguerite, (Saguenay,) being disposable severally as Estuary and Fluviatile Holdings—the former limit bordered seawards by low water mark, and riverwards not to exceed the line of high water, including one mile of frontage on each side, together with use of Admiralty buildings thereat may belong to the Crown; also permission to appropriate all necessary timber and fuel; the latter, or Fluvial Division, to consist of the whole course of stream upwards from its confluence with tidal waters.

The rivers English, Berimis, Jeremie, Colombier, Blanche, Sault de Cochon, Grande Bergeronne, Petite Bergeronne, Little Saguenay, St. Johns, (en haut,) and Black or Salmon, to be respectively inseparable as regards the estuary and inner characters, but a like frontage and all other similar privileges inclusive.

Any lessee at the expiry of said period, may obtain a renewal of lease for other four years then next ensuing, on such terms as shall be at that time determined by the Governor-General it Council.

Leases of the Moisic, Goodbout, Bersimis, and Jeremie, will be made subject to the occupancy by the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company of the tenements now in their possession until the termination of their lease of "The King's Posts" on the 15th November, 1859.

Tenders, sealed and indorsed "Tender for Fisheries," to be addressed to the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, should specify:

1. For which of the aforesaid rivers, and whether for *either or both* of the holdings.

2. The annual rent proposed for *both*, or for *either* limit, separately.

3. The names, &c., of two good securities resident in Canada for due fulfillment of the conditions of such contract.

The rent will become payable half-yearly.

For further particulars application to be made to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada, at Quebec.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, Dec. 13, 1858.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—BULLARD'S LOW-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, *and therefore the only steam heater before the public adapted to general use*. Can be seen in operation at BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating establishment, No. 265 Canal-st., sixty feet east of Broadway.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THIS MILL HAS received the first premiums at the State Fair at Syracuse, and U. S. Fair at Richmond, Va., and is creating great excitement among the farmers throughout the country. Can be seen in operation at the office of the COLEMAN FARM MILL COMPANY, Tribune Buildings, No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: Corn Mill, grinding very fine; Corn Sheller, on a large scale; and Corn-cob Crusher. TREADWELL & PELL, No. 261 Pearl-st.; LIDGEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENING entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESirable in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av and Thirty-seventh-st, the Rev. Dr. G. Spring Pastor. Prices, $1,500 and $1,300. Address Box No. 685 P. O.

TO PENCIL-CASE MAKERS.—FOR SALE, cheap, a full and complete set of Tools, Forge, Lathes, Draw benches, Engines, &c. Apply at No. 22 Coenties-slip, of GEO. WALSH.

THE BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE MAY be found at No. 534 Broadway. Price $30.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!

COMFORT!!

AND

ELEGANCE!!!

ARE INSURED BY WEARING

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S

NEW

MATINEE SKIRT,

WITH THE

PATENT DETACHABLE

HOOP FASTENING

AND

ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, MERINOES, SHAWLS, &c.,

At retail, on Monday, Jan. 10.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

(To make room for their spring importations) will offer AT RETAIL UNTIL JAN. 31,

The entire balance of their fall stock

At a great reduction on former prices, viz:

SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES,
PLAIDS, DE LAINES, CHALLIES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, LINENS, BLANKETS,
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, &c.

NO. 355 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Have just received, per steamship *Fulton*, an assortment of LIGHT, MEDIUM, AND DARK SILK ROBES;

Very handsome, new styles.

ALSO,

GAUZE DE LYON AND GRENADINE ROBES

FOR

EVENING DRESSES.

Open at retail on Monday, Jan. 10.

FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, &C., &C.

ILLUSION GOODS,

consisting of Capes, Berthas, Sleeves, Glove tops, &c., of our own elegant styles and manufacture. Also, Dress caps, Head dresses, Coiffures, Barbes, &c., &c. A beautiful assortment of the above goods now on hand, or made to order at short notice and at reasonable prices. Also, just received, some beautiful Point Lace and Honiton sets of Collars, at very low prices.

D. CLARK, No. 643 Broadway.

Orders received and promptly executed for Trees, Plants, Bouquets and Baskets of Flowers, from the nurseries and green-houses of D. CLARK, Bloomingdale.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING CO., Having greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of Carpet Lining, Milinette Wadding and Cotton Batting, are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent, No. 448 Water-st., New-York.

N. B.—Samples on exhibition and orders received at the American Union Fair, No. 620 Broadway.

VELVET FLOWERS

At 50 cents per bunch.

CHENILLE COIFFURES

At 50 cents each.

SORIEE COIFFURES

Commencing at $1 50 each.

We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

SKELETON SKIRTS—OF ALL VARIETIES, from misses' 3 springs to ladies' 30 springs, at prices from 25 cents to $4. Special attention is invited to a new patent adjustable bustle, highly recommended for its simplicity, correctness and elegance. Miss HARWOOD, (late FROST & CO.,) No. 459 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRINGS, $1 50; DAMASCUS Steel, after latest Paris styles, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSTER'S, No. 383 Broadway. Greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

FURS.

FURS FOR SALE.—A SET OF SABLE FURS, consisting of Cape, Muff and Cuffs, entirely new, and of very superior quality. As the advertiser is going to the country, he desires to dispose of them, and would do so for approved paper, one-half cash, or approved paper, and the balance in merchandise. Address COE, Box 201 Post-office.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,

No. 54 Broadway,

will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies' FANCY FURS,

at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.

MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

SUPERB SABLE CLOAKS AT $180 AND $260.—Large sable cape, price $135; sable muffs, cuffs, &c., at very low prices.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATHEW CARABY.

A NARRATIVE OF HIS ADVENTURES AMONG FRIENDS AND STRANGERS IN COUNTRY AND IN TOWN. By BENAULY.

From a multitude of favorable notices, by the Press, of this entertaining volume, we select the following:

From the New-York Ladies' Visitor.

A capital story. Old stagers as we are in novel-reading, we confess we did not see through the plot till the author chose to unravel it. The characters are natural and well sustained, and there is a vein of quiet humor running through the book which is very refreshing.

From the New-York Express.

Graphically told and deeply interesting; the more so, as there is no undue exaggeration of sentiment or language.

From the New-York Enquirer.

The characters are well drawn, the touches of nature pointed and salient, and the story exceedingly cleverly told. The interest, like a minion of the law, seizes you by the collar at the outset in such an unmistakable manner that you are satisfied the better way is to go quietly along.

From the New-York Chronicle.

There are powerful and truthful passages, and the colloquial parts are easy and natural—no small praise.

From the Boston Recorder.

The story is well conceived and told with skill, making withal a very pleasant book.... There is vigor in the work.

From the Congregationalist.

Whoever commences "Caraby," will be likely to complete it, and may learn lessons of profit.

From the Boston Post.

A readable book, superior to most American novels in interest and character.

From the Boston Journal.

The tone of this book is thoroughly healthful, and its moral, which is not thrust forward too prominently, is therefore good.

From the Saturday Evening Gazette.

Replete with incident, some of it of quite a dramatic character. The author's style is worthy of praise, and the tone of his story is pure.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

It is a sad picture, and will perhaps deepen the reader's sympathy with the poor and oppressed, while it will teach him how selfish and cruel human nature may become when unchecked by the power of Divine grace.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

If less exciting than many works of fiction, its impressions will, on that account, be the more lasting.

From the Worcester Palladium.

One becomes too much interested in the first chapter to lay it aside till it is finished. May Matthew Caraby find many readers.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers.

MASON BROTHERS have removed from Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st. to No. 46 Walker-st., where they will remain until their new store is built.

REMOVAL.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS,

In consequence of the increased demand for their SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

Have relinquished the general book trade, and taken for their enlarged business the new, large, marble double store,

48 AND 50 WALKER-ST.,

TEN DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY,

Where they offer greatly improved facilities for the accommodation of Booksellers, Teachers and Merchants.

IVISON & PHINNEY,

Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., ten doors west of Broadway.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

COAL.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

The yards of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company (corner of 9th-av. and 14th-st., foot of Gouverneur-st., East River, foot of Hubert-st., North River, and at the office corner of Atlantic and Columbia sts., Brooklyn) are still delivering their family coal at the old price of $4 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. Cargo orders taken at No. 92 William-st. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A NICE, QUIET girl, of respectable appearance, as nurse, chamber-maid or waitress; is of a kind and excellent disposition; naturally fond of (and capable with) children; quiet and efficient in the dining-room, and in every respect a faithful, good domestic, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, as seamstress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; is a person of religious principles; has never lived out, but will be found a truthful and obliging person; furnishes good references. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a girl of honesty and reliable habits; has been a servant in the Old Country; willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced and respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family; is an excellent family baker; has the best City reference from her last employer. Enquire at No. 146 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; is a thorough cook and baker, and a first-class laundress, neat, obliging and willing to please. Moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 255 9th-av., near 26th-st., in the basement. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as children's nurse and plain sewer; understands taking care of an infant, or would assist with the chamberwork. Excellent reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 231 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUATIONS; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have good reference; have no objection to the country or City. Call No. 34 Essex-st., near Grand-st., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to be employed in town by the day, week or month; she is a first-class English cook, and can get up company dinners in the most fashionable style. Call at No. 25 Spring-st., first floor, back room, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as good, plain cook, and is capable of making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. Good City reference to be had. Call at No. 37 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and nurse; makes children's clothes; is quick at the needle; can take charge of a baby from its birth; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, A SITUation in a family to take the charge of clothing and to do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, until the 22d inst., at the bookstore No. 223 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of reference given. Call at the drug store corner of Broadway and 18th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and sewer; understands every kind of fancy work; best of City references. Call at No 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a small private family. The best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., near the 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a lady of experience, who is willing to make herself generally useful. References given. Apply at No. 679 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to travel with a family to California; she is willing to take charge of children. Best City reference can be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 214 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT her own house, a few gentlemen's or families' washings; terms cheap. Apply or address at No. 273 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOman, a situation. She is a first rate cook; has excellent City references. Apply for 2 days at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do waiting and chamberwork. Call for three days at No. 682 Houston-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and fine washer, or would go as laundress; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 125 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND pleasant disposition wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family. She will superintend the charge of children, and make herself useful and companionable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Please address, giving full name, Miss M., Box No. 658 New-York Post-Office.

A LADY HAVING A FAMILY SEWING machine, would be pleased to have the sewing of a few families; would go out with her machine. Terms moderate. Address LAURIA, Chatham Post-Office, New-York, for one week.

MALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY RESPECTAble kind, by a married Scotchman; he perfectly understands the care and driving of horses, but would prefer an engagement as under-porter in some down-town establishment, where the services of a steady, industrious and trustworthy man is required. Any letters addressed to ARCHIBALD, Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention, with credentials of integrity and ability.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as farmer; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of all kinds of stock; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in good condition; and a good milker of cows, if w

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S HUNT,
BENCHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.
DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Dennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Deniter,	Nathan Aziel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, he will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 6 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved by the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, with a subscribed capital of $900,000, and a paid-up capital of $810,000, having declared dividends, during the past sixteen months, amounting to 16 per cent. after placing to credit of Surplus Fund—with not a dollar of suspended debt—equal to three per cent.—will allow the books for subscription to the capital stock to remain open at the Bank of America, New-York, for a limited period, and for an amount not to exceed $200,000. Ten per cent. must be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at such periods as may be called for by the Board of Directors during the ensuing year.

Subscribers paying in full at the time of subscribing, or in the interim between the calls of installments, will be paid dividends pro rata.

J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
DIRECTORS,

John A. Brownlee,	Robert Campbell,	Thomas D. Day,
William L. Ewing,	D. A. January,	L. Levering,
John W. Luke,	Wm. M. Morrison,	Jas. E. Yeatman,
B. M. Runyan,	E. C. Sloan,	G. L. Stansbury,
	Robert K. Woods.	

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859. At the annual election of Directors of this Company held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James N. Cobb,	John Q. Jones,
William H. Aspinwall,	Felix Ingoldsby,
Robert Ray,	Philip F. Hoffman,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,	Daniel B. Fearing,
Philip M. Lydig,	Joseph Sampson,
Anson Livingston,	William S. Herriman,
	George A. Jones.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James N. Cobb was unanimously elected President, and L. Clinton was elected Secretary, and J. D. Cole, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS.—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zolheiber, Wm. Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Alfred Ort O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Taaks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Harsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Strullier.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine ($29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 17th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1858. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other important business will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1859. The transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland, will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 12, inclusive.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE in CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK of 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.—Deposits made on or before the 5th of January will bear interest from 1st January, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, Pres.
CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Pres. ISAAC C. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the Stockholders registered on the New-York Agency (Office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 31 William-st.,) on and after Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State Stocks, and other first-class Securities, in amounts to suit.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points of the United States and Canadas.
COUNTRY BANKERS' and MERCHANTS' Accounts received on the most favorable terms.
ORDERS for the purchase and sale of Stocks at the Board of Brokers promptly executed on Commission only.
UNCURRENT MONEY discounted at all times at our quotations, and better in most cases.
WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal largely in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.
LAND WARRANTS bought at the highest market prices, and orders filled at all times for any amount with our full and unlimited guaranty.
WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the interests of our correspondents, and in liberality, promptness and accuracy of our business transactions, we court comparison with any Banking House in the country.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, and quotations corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, giving at all times the standard quotations for currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and most complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS,—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 69 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, January 1st, 1859.—Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared payable on and after the 15th day of January inst. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of January to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that city.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—DEC. 31, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of January next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS will pay the regular semi-annual dividend to the New-York Stockholders as follows: 5 per cent. on all Stock paid on July 1, 1858; and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on all Stock paid since that date—dividend payable at the Bank of America in New-York on the 3d proximo.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22, 1858. R. T. BARRY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PARK BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of January inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1858.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The fifth semi-annual dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months, on Tuesday, the 11th January next. The transfer books will be closed up to the date of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1858. —DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) of the net profits of the six months ending 28th inst., payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1859. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.
H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 12, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, JAN. 6, 1859.—Offices No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall st., New-York.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 30, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have, this day, declared a dividend of eight per Cent., payable on demand, and after Jan. 3 next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MU[illegible]LIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a Half per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall-st
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19 NASSAU st., Jan. 6, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand. By order. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 49th-st.
On 5th-av. and 50th-st.
On 5th-av. and 53d-st.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 62d and 63d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 45th and 46th sts.
On 5th-av. and 96th-st.
On 5th-av. and 65th-st.
On 5th-av. and 105th and 106th sts.
ALSO,
On 8th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.
Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 68th, 76th, 77th, 83d, 85th, 86th, 96th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER,
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and flowers. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well suited for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York; it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist depôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN H. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER P. ROBINSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 1 Tryon-row, or 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE.—TO LEASE, OR EXCHANGE FOR City property, a very desirable 1½-story double cottage, containing 12 rooms, situated on Main-st., in the pleasantest part of the Village of Orange, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the Depôt. Large garden, with a great variety of fruit, &c. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, Real-estate Agent, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 100 feet by 25. Also, offices and shops on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE LATE PHEBE Swain, situated on the Sumnerville Railroad, near Craneville, will be sold SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on the premises. Terms cash. Possession April 1.
J. L. SWAIN,
Frenchtown, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Between Lexington and 4th avs., (Murray Hill,) three fine brown-stone front houses, just finished and containing all the modern improvements, plated furniture, black walnut doors, &c. For terms, inquire on the premises.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—Favorably located, in exchange for a large assortment of desirable merchandise, adapted to country trade. Western lands or lots, or good Brooklyn property, would be taken for limited quantities of the goods, or for other real estate. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

GRIST MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Located on one of the most reliable streams in the vicinity of New-York; is very completo in its machinery, &c., and doing a profitable business. Full particulars on n interview. Address MILLER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR AN Insurance Company, located in the vicinity of Wall-st., or Broadway adjacent thereto; a high basement or first floor desired. Address UNDERWRITER, New-York City Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE AND LOT, AT a great bargain. It is pleasantly situated on 40th-st., between the 4th and Lexington avs. Terms easy. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of buying, a small house, with about an acre of land, near the City, and accessible by railroad. Long Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 744, Post-Office.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM NOW OCCUPIED AS a piano wareroom, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; possession immediately if desired. Pianos for sale very low.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 2 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE STORE AND THREE LOFTS NO. 214 Broadway, long occupied as Genin's Hat Store. Apply to JOHN R. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING, on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with gas, at No. 169 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN THE TIMES Building on the second floor, corner of Park-row and Spruce-st. Apply at the *Times* Office.

ROBERT E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND Collecting Agent, Office No. 167 Broadway. Houses let and rents collected. Money loaned and obtained on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged. All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.
REFERENCES:
LEONARD W. KIPP, Esq., A. No. 55 Bleecker-st.
A. N. GUNN, M. D., No. 132 4th-st
N. D. HERDER, Esq., No. 99 Murray-st.
MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., No. 525 Greenwich-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN H. SCHRODER, plaintiff, against MARY HAMILL, widow of PATRICK HAMILL, deceased, JAMES HAMILL and ANN HAMILL, CATHARINE HAMILL and ELLIS HAMILL, children of said PATRICK HAMILL, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the seventh day of December, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, and State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the re ief demanded in the complaint.—Dated ——, 1858.
JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d16-law6wTh. No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Coensellor-at-Law, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
JOHN G. STEARNS,
ji3-law6mTh* EBENEZER H. BROWN, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858. WM. OOTHOUT,
au19-law6mTh* HENRY OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
d14-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
ja13-law6mTh* CORD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised day.
CLIPPER, SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
The famous extreme A 1 New-York built clipper-ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Is now rapidly receiving her cargo at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The reputation of the *Young America* as a California Trader is so well known as to need no comment. Her passages have been 110 days, 109 days and 108 days, respectively, and always delivered her cargo in superior condition. The large engagements already made, will enable us to give her prompt dispatch. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken by ships of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
ZERREGA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day. N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line. For balance of freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Alps from Havre.

The British screw steamship *Alps*, Captain HACKLE, from Havre, Dec. 25, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She experienced, on her voyage, a succession of heavy westerly gales.

Her advices have been chiefly anticipated by the *Africa*. We add additional items of interest.

It is reported that the French Government has resolved upon sending a Consul-General to Canada, Mr. FLANCHETON having been selected for the office.

The French papers seem to have commented with greater severity than the English journals upon President BUCHANAN'S Message. The *Pays* thus concludes a long article:

"Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy may be summed up in a very few words—absence of morality; schemes of ambition which are beyond the power of realization; egotistical tendencies. If to these qualities be joined a constant anxiety about a persona ity of a most commonplace kind; a thirst after popularity which is now declining, without ever having been very vigorous; a turgidity of language which is so much the more displaced that there is no real greatness to justify it, and a duplicity always blameable—if these points, we say, be taken into consideration, there will then exist a representation, in our opinion, perfectly faithful of the nature of the policy suggested by American ideas and directed by Mr. BUCHANAN."

The Paris *Union* is not so complacent on the subject as its Washington namesake. It says:

"The President affects to justify to its fullest extent the high-flown and haughty expression of the democracy which he governs, 'America to the Americans!' To arrive at that result, no resource will be neglected, no hesitation felt. Spain is told that Cuba is necessary to the Union. Claims are put forth which have no serious foundation, but which are swelled out and envenomed at pleasure. Not a word is said in blame of the fillibusters; not the slightest reserve of civil or international right.

As a set-off, there is a categorical, not to say brutal, offer to purchase for money the Queen of the Antilles, the last jewel of the Crown of Spain bevond the seas! What will Europe say? That does not give much uneasiness, and all that is done is to fling to her, *en passant*, the somewhat disagreeable remembrance of the sale of Louisiana. Towards the independent or self-styled independent States of the two American continents, the language is much more arrogant. With the exception of Brazil, which is spared because that free monarchy is able to make itself respected, there is nothing but threat and derision.

"If the payment for admission to the Bourse," says the *Union*, "will positively be continued next year, the departmental authorities not having admitted either the remonstrances made or the propositions presented for the purpose of returning to the former state of things. Among other steps taken to effect that object, the Company of Stock-brokers offered to subscribe the total of the entrance-fees, estimated at 750,000f. A notice has already been posted up, stating that the subscription for 1859 will be 150f. for the admission from 1 to 3 o'clock, and 75f. for business (merchandise) transacted after that hour."

The Irish Sedition—The Method of John Mitchel's Patriotism.

From the London Daily News.

We cannot but heartily wish, with the Roman Catholic Cork *Reporter*, that the poor dupes in all Phœnix and other secret societies could but meet the *soi disant* patriots face to face, and learn what sort of persons they have been putting their trust in. They would find MITCHEL himself devoted to Ireland only in the third place; his first anxiety being to reopen the African Slave-trade, and his second to stir up the passions of his neighbors against their European allies. In a recent number of his paper, the *Southern Citizen*, he gives his views pretty plainly. "What Southern Statesman will have the pluck to plant himself on the honest human flesh platform? It is the true Democracy, for it will abolish monopoly. It is the best Know-Nothingism, for it will enable the Americans to rule America, which the English and French do at present;" and so forth. He undertakes to show what the Irish are doing in America, and tells how almost every large plantation in the market is bought by an Irishman. He says, "Not only is there a large number of Irish-*born* citizens at the South who own slaves, but most of the planters and slaveholders, we are proud to say, are Irish by descent." He has met with only one of his countrymen who is not disposed to revive the African Slave-trade; and that singular Paddy's reason is that he holds so many slaves that he wants no more.

There is no reason to accept MITCHEL'S statements as they stand, knowing what we do of his peculiar method of offering facts. Indeed, he is unworthy of any notice, except for the sake of the dupes who may be saved by timely warning. We may, then, point out that there has always been a close connection between such Irishmen as hold MITCHEL'S views and the filibustering bands in the American States. Hundreds of deluded Irishmen have perished on such expeditions as that which has been expected on the west coast of Ireland. Hundreds of poor fellows have cursed their rash folly in listening to the incitements of men whom they mistook for Irish patriots, and who have used them as mere mankind, on false pretences, in the service of mere buccaneers. It would be bad enough if any number of Irishmen were really sent on such an expedition to their own country, in the company of pirates, to find too late that the Irish nation is more comfortable and satisfied than any other nation on either side of the Atlantic, and not at all wanting to burn itself on a funeral pile, in order to arise the Ireland of former centuries. It would be painful to witness the inevitable retribution of such a mistake. But it is worse to see the effect on those who have never left their country, and to whom the story of her wrongs and miseries cannot be the dream that it really is to distant dupes. If they had eyes to see and ears to hear, they could not but know that the American notion of Irish wrongs is a delusion. We lament this blindness and stupidity. We lament the fact that young men of education and supposed intelligence can, in the present day, take it upon trust that black is white—that Ireland herself is an outcast, instead of being the most rapidly advancing member of the United Kingdoms; and that it is a virtue, and not a crime, to break up the order and peace of society without a well-grounded assurance of being able to substitute a good social condition for an intolerable one. We lament the ignorance which sets up the shallow and reckless ROBERT EMMET for a hero, and cannot learn that the Ireland of his day is not our Ireland. Nothing can well be more perverse than that the moving power should, in this case, be with the distant Irish, who do not know their own country in its present condition, while the conspirators are the mere instruments of these remote managers. It may do some good to point out the fact; and no chance should be lost of giving a warning to those on both shores of the Atlantic, who are in a fatal hurry to burn their Phœnix in the vigor of her youth.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

A New Border War Threatened—Belligerent Measures in Missouri—Special Message of Gov. Stewart.

On the 6th of January Gov. STEWART transmitted a Special Message to the Legislature of Missouri in reference to the new troubles in Kansas. It was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Some time in May last the Executive Department received information that an armed and lawless force, numbering several hundred men, was quartered in Kansas Territory, near the Missouri line, and threatening to invade the State; and indeed had made incursions into the counties of Cass and Bates, committing acts of personal violence and plundering and robbing our citizens. The people in these counties became greatly alarmed, and many of them along the line abandoned their homes. Even some of the towns had been visited by the bandits, and it was stated, had been threatened with destruction.

Under these circumstances, an appeal was made to the Executive for the means of protection. Adjutant-General PARSONS was accordingly dispatched to the border, under instructions to there learn the actual state of facts, the causes of the difficulties, and the probability of their recurrence; also, to ascertain what steps were necessary to provide our citizens with adequate protection, and, if it became necessary, to at once enroll a sufficient volunteer force to accomplish that purpose. He was also instructed, if he deemed it necessary, to organize military companies in the counties most convenient to the scene of difficulties, taking care that none of the force thus called into service be allowed to cross the line into Kansas, or do any other act of an aggressive character.

General PARSONS, having satisfied himself that numerous overt acts had already been committed, and that there was cause to apprehend further incursions into the State, organized several companies in the counties mentioned, and they were furnished with arms by Quartermaster-General HACKNEY, who accompanied Adjutant-General PARSONS for that purpose.

These measures served, for a time, to prevent the threatened invasions, but the people along the line, who had been driven from their homes, were, by the presence of the same armed force in the vicinity, deterred from returning, and it was urged that they could not cultivate their farms and protect themselves, and therefore were entitled to aid from other sources.

In consequence of these representations, I, on Aug. 7, wrote to Gov. DENVER, then the Executive of Kansas, informing him that it might become necessary to station an armed force along the border, in Missouri, for purposes of protection, at the same time soliciting his earnest cooperation with the authorities of this State in their efforts to preserve the peace. And, regarding it the duty of the Federal Government to suppress bands of outlaws organized within the limits of Territories under its immediate control, I, on the 9th of the same month, addressed the President of the United States, (document marked "A,") soliciting the aid of the General Government in the protection of our citizens, and the preservation of the peace so necessary to the prosperity of our people.

An answer from the War Department, (document marked "B,") informed me that no available troops were known to said department which could then be so employed. Doubts were also intimated of the expediency of employing United States troops against bands of civil marauders."

Gov. DENVER, in response to my letter, expressed regrets that the course I had indicated should be thought necessary, and the hope that the necessity might be obviated, assuring me that he would do all in his power to suppress the evil complained of.

For a time the difficulty seemed to subside, and consequently no further efforts were made on the part of the authorities of this State. Recently, however, a smaller party, led, it is stated, by the same chief, has made an incursion into the State, committing murder and robbery, and, as stated in affidavits herewith submitted, (documents marked "C," and "D,") and a petition signed by sundry citizens of Vernon County, (document marked "E,") driving off ten negroes belonging to citizens of the county mentioned. And within a day or two additional advices have been received, in which it is stated (see document marked "F,") that a regularly organized band of thieves, robbers and midnight assassins, have congregated in Kansas, immediately upon the western border of Bates County, who are making incursions into the State, taking the lives of our citizens, committing to the flames their houses, and robbing them of their property.

Again, the Executive of the State is appealed to for military aid, to protect the border from a repetition of the evils complained of, and which they seem to have cause to apprehend. But the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has power under existing laws to call the militia into active service only in cases of "rebellion, invasion or insurrection." If the bandits referred to are to be regarded merely as "civil marauders," only the sheriffs of the respective counties have authority, under our present military Code, to call upon the militia to aid the legally constituted civil authorities in preserving order and enforcing the laws.

Unwilling to do any act that shall involve the State, or the country at large, in undue sectional or party strife, and yet anxious that the border counties should enjoy the protection of life and property to which, in common with other portions of the State, they are entitled, I submit these facts for your consideration, and bespeak for them your immediate attention, hoping that whatever it is possible for the General Assembly to do constitutionally, will be done at once.

R. M. STEWART.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "The Senate at once proceeded to the consideration of the message, and Senator PRYOR at once introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of the State, in certain cases, to repel invasion and protect the people in their persons and property. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with instructions to report immediately. On the same day, a bill authorizing the Governor to call out volunteer companies to resist invasion and robberies by Kansas desperadoes, was reported from the Committee. It appropriates $30,000.

Young Men's Christian Association.

SECOND ANNUAL TEA PARTY—SPEECHES BY THE REV. DR. KREBS, HIRAM KETCHUM, THE REV. DR. GILLETTE, PROFESSOR MITCHELL, G. H. STUART, ESQ., MAYOR TIEMANN, &C.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave their second annual tea party last evening, in Mozart Hall. All the ideas of this institution sacred to old ladies in caps, whose gossipings are inspired by frequent sips of fragrant Hyson bid fair to be done away with. Last evening, tea parties were desecrated deliberately and sacreligiously. In the first place, instead of there being a cosy little company of five or six, there were as many hundreds in the Hall. Among the more distinguished gentlemen on the stage—for the ladies, be it remembered, no longer maintain a monopoly of tea parties—were Mayor TIEMANN, Chancellor FERRIS, Professor O. M. MITCHELL, the Rev. E. D. G. PRIME—editor of the *Observer*,—and others. Shortly before 8 o'clock, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the tea party to order—who ever heard of such a thing—and invited all clergymen and members of kindred associations to take seats on the stage. Then the Rev. B. W. CHIDLAN, of Ohio, offered a brief and appropriate prayer. Mr. MCCORMICK requested the audience to have patience, when the refreshments should be passed around. If any one was not helped the first time, they might depend upon it their wants would be attended to when the waiters should enter the second time, and if any one was omitted the second time they could not be omitted the third. Then the waiters entered, and the desecration of tea parties continued. Each one bore before him a portable pyramid of *cornucopias*. A careful analysis developed the fact that each of these interesting paper parcels contained, first of all, a sandwich, next pieces of sponge and citron cake, and, finally, the package tapered off with cocoanut drops and maccaroni. These unique parcels were stereotyped, and an edition of at least a thousand must have been disposed of. Coffee and tea were also provided in abundance. After the refreshments had been disposed of BENJAMIN F. MANNIERE, Esq., President of the Association, took the Chair. He introduced the Rev. J. M. KREBS, D. D., Pastor of the Rutgers-street Church, who made a few remarks in response to the following sentiment:

The grounds on which we meet—A common faith in God and love for man. In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity.

The reverend gentlemen said that notwithstanding the fault so prevalent among public speakers generally—and it must be acknowledged that ministers were included in that class, of taking subjects and wandering from them afterwards—that notwithstanding this he intended to stick to his text, though he did not know what it would be until a short time since. God, the Supreme Being, and the Bible, the word which he had revealed to man, are the foundation and starting-point of all Christian unity. Love for man must follow love for God, and confidence in Him. Charity—love. The man is recreant to the highest principles of his nature who does not cherish these feelings in his heart. The field you occupy here as an association is wide enough. You are to call into exercise charity and love in throwing good influences around the young men who come here to start in life. He appealed to those he addressed to stand up for Jesus.

HIRAM KETCHUM responded to the second sentiment, which was, "The true means for moral reform among the young men of New-York." He said that some forty years ago, during a severe Winter, when there was great suffering among the poor, an association for their relief was organized by a company of Christian men. It was entitled the "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism." One of its first acts was to organize a Savings Bank, the parent institution of those now existing in the country. Next it established the House of Refuge; then the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The man who was prominent in this latter movement, and who is now the President of the Institution, said Mr. K., I know well. He is active as a man of business and active as a Christian. Go to the Fulton-street prayer-meeting and you will find him there; go to the evening meeting and he is always there. It is not inconsistent for a man to be a Christian and to be an active philanthropist at the same time. Referring to his subject, the true means of moral reform among young men, Mr. K. said he had spoken of two instrumentalities; first, the House of Refuge, and, secondly, the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. (Laughter.) The latter of these, by law, has to do only with those between 5 and 14 years of age. Another class must be provided for, and here this association steps in where it is capable of doing great good. He encouraged the young men to go on and enlarge on these projects. They might organize an institution where lads over 14 years of age might be cared for.

After music, the following sentiment was offered.

The Clergy—Standard-bearers in the Gospel. Let them when active and faithful have our most active support and hearty coöperation.

The Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., of the Twenty-third-street Calvary Baptist Church, responded. He earnestly repudiated the idea that caste should give a man custom either as lawyer or doctor. Let every one work for position and have only what he toils for. The same rule should apply to ministers. He reminded the young men whom he addressed that when they pledged their support to faithful ministers, they promised more than those who preceded them, for they started in advance of them. Shall it be said there is little for you to do when our newspapers chronicle the fact that thousands of fast young men and women, too, throng the skating-ground on Central Park on Sunday, and when on the same day tens of thousands fill the playhouses scattered through the City. Mr. GILLETTE referred eloquently to the death of the Rev. DUDLEY TYNG, who was present at the last anniversary of the Association, and who participated in the exercises. He appealed to the young men to imitate the example he had left them. An allusion to the fact that Mayor TIEMANN'S father is now a minister in active service, preaching though he is eighty years old, was received with great applause.

The fourth sentiment was:

The Young Men of New-York—Missionaries, whose labors for good or evil are felt and recognized throughout the world.

The Rev. HENRY M. SCUDDER, of India, said he would confine his remarks to one single word in the sentiment—labor. Let the young men labor heartily and earnestly to counteract the pantheistic tendency of the age. It is infused into books, pamphlets, and newspapers, and needs constant watching. Mr. SCUDDER said he had been laboring against pantheism, in the shape of Hindooism, for the last 14 years. The home of American Pantheists is in Boston, and they, if we follow their lead, will take us back to the worship of those numberless gods of the Hindoos. Mr. SCUDDER said that he could point to the original Sanscrit stanzas from which those celebrated ones, entitled "Brahma," by EMERSON, were taken.

Mayor TIEMANN said a few words in reply to the sentiment: "The hope and glory of a City—The integrity of its young men." First he wanted to know, whether young women were included in the term "young men?" [Laughter.] Mr. MANNIERE replied affirmatively, and Mayor T. proceeded to say that there were very many young men of integrity in the City, and they could not be spared, for they were needed to counterbalance the influence of those who are unprincipled. He reminded the young ladies of the power they possessed, and exhorted them to use it well.

At 11 o'clock the exercises were still progressing, the sentiments which remained to be disposed of being as follows:

Members of kindred Associations—We extend to these a brother's hand and bid them welcome to our festivities. No response.

Our young lady Guests—May they all unite with young men in Christin Association. Response by the Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, of Stapleton, Staten Island.

The Young Stranger—The young men of New-York extend to him a hearty and Christian welcome. Response by the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT.

Singing by audience, led by Mr. S. LASAR—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Benediction by the Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D.

At an Eighth of January Democratic banquet in Columbus, Ohio, a toast was drunk in favor of Senator Douglas and Popular Sovereignty, and Mr. Wayne Griswold, of Circleville, responded to it.

A Phase of Slavery—A Kentucky Planter Selling his Daughter.

From the Bucyrus (Ky.) Journal.

A moving incident came to our knowledge last week, which we lay before our readers. We suppress names for reasons obvious to every one.

Near Louisville, Ky., lives a planter of wealth and standing. He was the possessor of a hundred negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, money-making disposition. He had never been married, and was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house was managed by a young lady of about twenty, his daughter by a quadroon, whose complexion was lighter by half than his—and in whom the negro blood was scarcely visible. The mother died ten years ago, leaving her daughter with its father's solemn promise that she should be educated, and should live as a free woman, rather than as a slave, and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise, because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful—receiving a reasonable education, all that her father could give her, and in time took the management of his household. She never knew that there was any negro blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was a slave.

Last Fall a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His house burned down and in it the notes, books and papers that composed a large portion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great degree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in a terrible situation of having more money to pay than he could possibly raise in a given time.

He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney after examining the situation of his affairs, advised him to sell off a portion of his negroes. The planter objected strenuously, first objecting to the sale of negroes, and secondly that his force was barely sufficient to work his plantation. But after full deliberation, he found this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully consented. A list was made out, and every head that could be possibly spared was put down. After all was done, and the most favorable prices for them, the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the sum.

The attorney remarked quietly that he had not included all that could be spared.

"I have put down all I can dispense with," replied the planter.

"I do not see Mary the housekeeper's name in the list," replied the lawyer. "She, if offered to the right person, would make up the deficiency. I would give that for her myself."

At any other time the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult, but necessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most hopeless misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who purchased her merely for the gratification of his beastly lusts. The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining almost delirious for several days.

There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce house in Louisville had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and, struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamored, and after consulting his suit a proper time had declared his passion, and unknown to the father the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible, after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunderstruck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight.

The day she was transferred to the possession of her purchaser they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the Underground Railroad located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if womanstealers were on the wrath, at any point, to telegraph back, and give the fugitives timely notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started, purchasing tickets for Crestline.

In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss, had commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself with telegraphing to Crestline to the proper officers to arrest them at that place. But unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reach Galion, two citizens of that place stepped into the car, and a conversation of a few moments ensued; in the lowest kind of whispers, at the close of which the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting, and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers, near Bucyrus, who has long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan.

When the train on which they embarked reached Crestline, the officials were unutterably chagrined at not finding the fugitives, and more so when they learned that she had been within four miles of them.

After a lapse of two weeks they ventured a move, and went to Detroit by the way of Sandusky city, and without accident reached the Canadian shore. They are now residing in Toronto.

THE LABORERS RETURNING FROM CUBA.—The company of laborers who left New-York for St. Jago de Cuba, and were compelled to return, landing at Philadelphia, have published the following statement of their grievances:

To his Honor the Mayor of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America:

We most respectfully beg to lay before your Honor the statement of our grievances, as follows: We are composed of 59 men, a portion of 134 men, who were engaged in the month of November last, in New-York, to go to work on a railroad at Santiago, in the Island of Cuba. The terms of our agreement were, that we were to get $20 per month, and found, with a free passage to and from the Island, and to work for six months. On these conditions we went on board a bark on the 17th of November last, and arrived at Santiago on the 28th of the same month. On our arrival, to our great surprise and disappointment, we were solicited to work under a totally different agreement, viz.: that we were to have 75 cents for each working day, and to provide our own bed and necessary utensils for eating our meals from. We, therefore, individually and collectively, protested against this fictitious agreement, and refused to work, the result of which was that we laid a statement of our grievances before the Governor of Santiago, who at once ordered that we should be sent back from whence we came.

An opportunity having offered, 36 of our number were sent back to New-York on the 9th December; we were then detained in the city jail until the 23d of December; when the schooner *Ella Reed* was engaged to take us back to Philadelphia at the expense of the contractors.

We therefore most humbly and respectfully beg your Honor's assistance and advice to forward us to New-York, the place of our destination, as whatever little means we were possessed of has been long since exhausted, and we are thrown destitute and friendless into the port of Philadelphia. May we, therefore, hope that your Honor will devise means by which we can get to New-York with as little delay as possible, and your memorialists will, as in duty bound, pray for your Honor's welfare and prosperity.

Dated on board the *Ella Reed*, port of Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1859.

The Mayor directed that the party should be lodged during the night at the different Station-houses, and one who was sick was sent to the Almshouse, where he has since died. One man died upon the passage. The Mayor immediately wrote a note to the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, detailing the particulars of the case, and the officers of the Company promptly responded by offering the entire party a free passage to New-York.

A proposition has been laid before the Arkansas Legislature by the planters of the Red River region, looking to the removal of the obstructions in its course and contemplating improvements for keeping the river always open. They ask the privilege of charging a reasonable percentage upon freight amounting to about one eighth of the present cost of transportation caused by the obstruction.

[Advertisement.]

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.—Look for the watermark in all sheets purporting to be medicated paper. If it is not there, be sure the article offered is a vile imitation of GAYETTY'S, as poisonous as any ordinary paper usually devoted to water-closet purposes. GAYETTY'S paper cures and prevents piles. His only dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street. Sold by all druggists. No *office* on Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. PERFOLD, LAY & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Persons leading sedentary lives will find in Holloway's Pills the best substitute for exercise which science can supply, and in his Ointment a remedy for all ulcerous diseases. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Pills have been before the world 108 years. Their usefulness is measured by their purifying qualities upon the blood. Principal office, No 294 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 12.

$2,000	U. S. 6s '68 coup.	111	
5,000	Ill. In. Imp. '47	103¾	
7,000	Ill. Int. Bs.	103¾	
21,500	Ind. State 6s	92½	
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	92	
3,000	Virginia 6s	96⅜	
4,000	Mo. State 6s	86⅜	
10,000	do	86⅝	
4,000	Louisiana St. 6s	95⅜	
4,000	N. Y. C. R. 6s	92	
1,000	M. C.R.R. s ₱ c. 1st mt. S.F. Ct. bs	97	
2,000	Nor. Ia. 1st Mt.	87	
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	89⅜	
30,000	do	s30 89	
9,000	do	89⅜	
5,000	do	s9 89⅜	
6,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	23	
5	Bank of New-York	107	
50	Phenix Bank	110	
100	National Bank	108	
6	Bank of Commerce	100⅜	
45	Am. Ex. Bank	106⅜	
19	do	106¼	
25	Citizens Bank	102	
13	Canton Co.	20¼	
74	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	99¼	
200	Penn. Coal Co.	83⅜	
100	do	b60 83⅜	
50	do	83⅜	
25	Pac. M. S. Co	92⅛	
130	do	92	
100	do	b60 92	
50	do	s60 90¾	
1550	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¼	
900	do	85⅜	
700	do	s30 85	
100	do	s60 85	
300	do	s10 85¼	
100	do	s7 85¾	
32	do	85⅜	
100	Erie Railroad	b60 16¼	
438	do	16¼	
100	do	s60 16	
10	Stonington R. R.	64⅜	
550	Hud. River R. R.	b60 35½	
350	do	35¾	
15	do	35	
550	Harlem R. R.	b3 133⅛	
350	do	b60 133⅛	
10	Harlem R. R. Pref.	37¾	
100	do	b60 37¾	
200	do	37¾	
300	do	b60 37¾	
15	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	122	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	51¾	
200	do	52¾	
700	Reading Railroad	53¾	
100	do	s30 53¾	
400	do	s10 53¾	
200	do	s30 53¾	
200	do	b60 53¾	
800	do	53¾	
100	do	s10 53¾	
35	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	21	
100	Panama Railroad	117¾	
100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	70¾	
100	do	s10 70¾	
100	do	70¾	
150	do	70¾	
50	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	98	
50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10	
470	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	71¼	
100	do	s30 71	
50	do	s30 71½	
100	do	s30 71¾	
450	do	s30 71⅞	
200	do	b30 71¾	
200	do	71⅞	
100	Clev. & Tole. R. R.	32¾	
250	do	32¾	
100	do	s15 32¾	
425	Chi. & R'k I. R. R.	59¾	
100	do	s30 59¾	
50	do	s26 59¾	
150	La C. & Mil. R. R.	13	
50	do	13¼	
300	do	13¾	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R.	53½	

SECOND BOARD.

$28,000	Mo. St. 6s	86⅝	
3,000	do	b15 86⅝	
2,000	Mich. 6s '63	103	
2,000	Har. RR. 1st M.	94½	
8,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B.	23	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	s60 89	
7,000	N. J. C. 2d M. B.	91¼	
20	Phenix Bank	110	
25	Park Bank	105	
30	Bank of Com.	100¾	
20	Chatham Bank	85	
100	Pacific M. St. Co.	91⅝	
400	do	91⅝	
50	do	b30 91⅜	
50	do	91⅛	
300	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 85¼	
100	do	85⅞	
100	do	s30 85⅛	
200	do	s4 85¼	
275	Erie Railroad	16	
300	Hud. River RR.	34⅜	
200	do	s60 34⅜	
60	Harlem R. R. P.	37⅜	
100	do	37⅜	
100	do	37	
5	Nor. & Wor. RR.	30	
7	Mich. Cen. RR.	52¼	
150	do	52⅛	
10	Panama RR.	117¾	
75	do	b60 117⅞	
50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71¾	
50	do	b60 71⅝	
100	do	71¾	
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	32⅜	
200	Chi. & R. I. R. R	59⅝	
6	L. C. & Mil. RR.	13	
100	do	13¼	
100	do	13⅜	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Tenneesee 6s	92⅜	
22,115	N. Y. C. W. L. 5s	91⅜	
340	East River Bank	97	
4	Bank of New-York	107	
20	Chatham Bank	85	
15	Bank of Commerce	101	
15	New-World F. I. Co.	100	
15	Arctic F. Ins. Co	115⅝	
15	do	115	
15	Pacific M. S. Co	92⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The day has been a remarkably dull one, both in Money affairs and in Stocks. There is no steamer for Europe until Saturday, when the *City of Manchester* will return, and the quotations for Exchange present no point for remark; Bank Bills on London the same as yesterday, 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. On the Stock Exchange the reaction of yesterday against the market continued, though prices yield by slow degrees, and still range about the same as at the close of last week; having in the meantime fluctuated full 1 ₱ cent. on most descriptions. The amount of actual business accomplished to-day is only moderate; 5,000 shares of New-York Central at 85⅛@⅛@⅜ ₱ cent.; 4,000 Reading at 53⅜@¼@¼ ₱ cent., and about 4,000 Western shares of various descriptions, constitute the principal sales. There is a free disposition shown to renew the short contracts in Galena and in Rock Island, since the reaction on the advance of Monday, and a good many sellers, 30 days, appeared to-day; though at the close both Stocks, for cash, were rather steady. Erie shares were ½ and Harlem Preferred were ¼@1 ₱ cent. weaker; Hudson River fell off ¼@⅛ ₱ cent.; the two Michigan Roads and Toledo ¼@½; and Panama ¼ ₱ cent. The sellers of Pacific Mail, at the Second Board, accepted 91⅛@¼ ₱ cent., which is a decline of 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the sales of Tuesday. The market for State Stocks was tame, and about $50,000 Missouris sold at 86⅝ ₱ cent. In some descriptions there was a moderate demand on outside orders. In Railway Bonds the decline was but slight, except on LaCrosse Land Grants which went to 23 ₱ cent. Illinois Constructions brought 89½@⅜ cash, and 89 seller 60 days. A good many small orders appear for City bank Shares, and nearly all descriptions are held at very full prices; Park 105 ₱ cent., Republic 125, Commerce 100¾ ex-dividend, Phenix 110, and American Exchange 106¼@½. At 4 o'clock, after the printed list of sales at the Second Board, the General Market assumed more steadiness in prices; New-York Central 85¾; Reading, 53⅛@¼; Galena, 71½; Rock Island, 59⅝@¾: Illinois Central, 70¼@½, and Missouri Sixes 86⅜.

Two screw-steamer cargoes of English and Continental Goods came in to-day, and the Customs duties this week promise to continue about equal to the Government disbursements. The receipts yesterday were $194,000; to-day, $160,000. The Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $4,230,718. The California mail this morning brought a few Government drafts in addition to $1,384,664 in treasure.

The original authority to the Treasury Department to reissue any part of the $20,000,000 Treasury Bills, under the act of December, 1857, expired on 31st December last. It is understood that the Administration will ask of Congress a renewal of this authority for at least twelve months longer. But, without this authority, the original Treasury Bills carry interest, at the option of the holder, *beyond maturity*, as long as he is satisfied with the rate of interest, and until after the expiration of sixty days' notice from the Department that the Government is prepared to redeem the principal of the Bills. No Treasury Bill, therefore, need be presented for payment at maturity to insure the continuance of the same rate of interest. If desired, the Department will pay the first year's interest, and stamp the same as paid on the Bill. Of the $20,000,000, the Secretary determined the rate on $6,000,000 last January at 3 ₱ cent. And of this six millions about $4,500,000 have been renewed at 4½ ₱ cent. The other $14,000,000 run at the rates from 3½ to 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The probability, therefore, is, in the present state of the Money Market, that not over a million and a half will be demanded, at maturity, if so much.

The following Fire Insurance half-yearly dividends have been announced since our last notice: Etna, 6 ₱ cent.; New-World, 5; Excelsior, 6; People's, 6 ₱ cent.

The *America*, from Boston for Liverpool today, took $68,000 in gold; the *Cahawba*, from this port for New-Orleans, took $150,000. The Bank movement at the principal four cities of the country, as officially reported this week, is as follows, compared with the previous week:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, Jan. 8	$128,638,642	$92,826,622	$38,399,818	$7,938,292
Boston, Jan 10	60,850,000	21,615,000	8,295,400	7,016,000
Philadelphia, Jan. 10	26,895,860	17,188,607	6,067,222	2,854,298
New-Orleans, Jan. 1	20,887,467	24,972,662	15,948,189	9,581,814
Sub-Treas., N.Y., Jan. 8	.....	.....	4,202,161	.....
Total	$236,841,969	156 553,591	62,912,751	27,382,804
Last week	233,845,179	154,581,594	63,100,423	26,233,033

NORTH-CAROLINA BANKS—DEC. 31.

	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Specie.
Cape Fear	$1,612,641	$299,474	$2,341,289	$472,597